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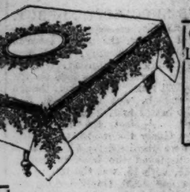

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Washed, ready for use. All Pure Linen.

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18 x 45 ins.	13 x 60 ins.	18 x 72 ins.
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36" square,	only 9/11
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BIRTHS.

BURNS—May 6, 1926, at Brisbane, Australia, to Captain James Campbell and Mrs. Burns, a son. (By cable.)

DROUGHT—May 16, 1926, at 85 Lower Baggot street, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Drought, Rosslyn, Alma road, Monkstown, a daughter.

HAYNES—May 11, 1926, at 23 Morehampton terrace, Donnybrook, to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Haynes, a daughter.

McCAIG—May 9, 1926, at Miss Webb's Nursing Home, Belfast, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCaig, Atholl Cottage, Omagh, a daughter.

STAFFORD—On Thursday, May 13, 1926, at Digewell House, Welwyn, Herts, to Sarah Beatrice, the wife of Captain Cecil Stafford, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUDDS and LAWRENSON—May 6, 1926, at St. John's Church, Monkstown, by Rev. C. Dowse, M.A., Frederick, son of the late William and Mary Budds, of Bray, to Winifred Jane, daughter of the late Robert Lawrenson, Ballinakill, Rathdrum, and of Mrs. Lawrenson, Vesey place, Kingstown.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

ANDERSON—May 13, 1926, at Dublin, suddenly, Frederick Anderson, M.P.S.I., 57 Harcourt street, Dublin, third son of the late Thomas Anderson, Bachelor's Walk, Lisburn (formerly of Ballina, County Mayo), and Mrs. Anderson. Interred in Lisburn Cemetery, Sunday, 16th May, 1926.—J. A. Anderson.

BOWES—May 17, 1926, at Cam Rise, Beechbrook, County Armagh, Annie Frances, widow of the late James Bowes. Funeral to Friends' Meeting House, Beechbrook, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 7 p.m.

BURNS—May 17, 1926, at her residence, The Sycamores, 149 Rathgar road, Agnes, dearly-beloved wife of Robert Burns. Funeral to Glasnevin on Thursday morning, 20th inst., from her residence, after 9 o'clock Mass at Church of the Three Patrons.

CHAMBERS—May 13, 1926, at Pinecrest, Asheville, N.C., U.S.A., John Wesley (Jack), dearly-loved son of William and Mrs. Chambers, Mountmellick. "With Christ, which is far better." (By cable.)

CHURCH—May 15, 1926, at his residence, Ellenfield, Clondalkin, County Dublin, Captain Henry Church. Funeral (private) this (Tuesday) morning.

CLIBBORN—May 16, 1926, at Monte View, Monte, William Cooper Clibborn, in his 81st year. Interment to-morrow (Wednesday) 3 o'clock (summer time).

DAVIN—May 17, 1926, at Eglish, Ballygawley, Felix, Helen, wife of Timothy Davin, and mother of William Davin, T.D. Deeply regretted by husband and family and large circle of friends. R.I.P. Office and High Mass at Grogan Chapel to-morrow (Wednesday), 19th inst., 10.30 a.m. (old time). Funeral 12 noon to Rathdowney.

ELLIS—May 11, 1926, at Hoylake, Cheshire, Arthur Robert, youngest son of the late Arthur Ellis, Cavan. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

GAMMONS—May 16, 1926, James Gammons, Johnstown, Slane, County Meath, aged 76 years. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), 18th, at 3 o'clock (summer time), from Herrenstown Chapel.

GASKING—May 16, 1926, at Stokeville, Dalkey, Nellie, second daughter of the late Henry Gasking. Funeral private.

HARVEY—May 16, 1926, at his residence, 65 Botanic avenue, Glasnevin, George Hussey, ex-Sergeant, R.I.C. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing sons, daughter, grandchildren, and daughters-in-law. "Thy will be done." Funeral to Glasnevin Old Churchyard to-morrow (Wednesday) at 10.30 a.m.

HIGGINS—May 17, 1926, Miss Frances Higgins, 9 Pembroke road, Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral strictly private.

HILL—May 15, 1926, at The Gables, Orwell road, Rathgar, Deborah Wilson Hill, eldest daughter of the late James Hill. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning 9.45 o'clock, arriving Brighton road Methodist Church 9 o'clock and Mount Jerome 9.30 o'clock.

HUSTON—May 17, 1926, at his residence, Tynan, County Armagh, Robert Todd Huston, M.D. Funeral on Thursday, 20th inst., 12 o'clock, Tynan.

LOVE—May 16, 1926, at Rosscrea, suddenly, Henry Lecky, Sheriff's, 44 All Saints' Church, Blackrock, to-morrow (Wednesday) 11.45 a.m. Funeral private.

MURRAY—May 10, 1926, at a Nursing Home in London, Captain FitzMaurice Murray, D.S.O., third son of the late Maurice Murray, D.L., Beech Hill, Cork, aged 56. R.I.P.

MURRAY—May 16, 1926, Diarmaid, third son of Rev. Christopher Murray, of Bienaventure, Tuam.

SHERRY—May 17, 1926, at his residence, 54 English street, Armagh, John Sherry, Victualler and Cattle Dealer, aged 64. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing family. R.I.P. Funeral leaves late residence at 10.30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), for Requiem Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, at 11 o'clock. Interment afterwards at St. Patrick's Cemetery.

STONEY—May 15, 1926, Emily, wife of the late George Acheson Stoney.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The **Misses Fitzmaurice** return their sincere thanks to the many friends who have so kindly sympathised with them in their great bereavement, and hope they will accept this expression of their thanks.

Dr. and Mrs. O'Reilly and family, Carrigallen, desire to thank all those who were present or represented at the funeral of the late Mr. Terence O'Reilly, also those who sent telegrams and letters of sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Suttle, Clonharron, Athboy, wish to thank all kind friends who sent letters, telegrams, and wreaths in their sad bereavement, and trust they will accept this grateful acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

GRAHAM—In ever-loving memory of our dear son, Arthur Hollingsworth, called Home 18th May, 1924.—J. A. and Mrs. Graham, Percy place.

MURRAY—First Anniversary—In fond remembrance of my dear husband, Edward, ex-Regimental Sergeant-Major the Royal Irish Regiment, 32 Clonliffe Gardens, Dublin, who departed this life on May 18th, 1925. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. R.I.P. Mass offered at the Church of the Visitation, Fairview. "Memory is the only friend that grief can call its own." Inserted by his loving wife, sons, and daughters.

THOMAS—In ever-loving memory of Mrs. W. J. Thomas, of Mullingar, who departed this life May 18th, 1916.

TYRRELL—Fifth Anniversary—In loving memory of my dear husband, Edward, who died 18th May, 1921, at his residence, 15 May street, Drumcondra Park. "Here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come." Heb. xiii. 14. Inserted by his loving wife and sons.

The Irish Times.

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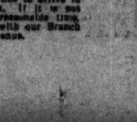

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EDWARD O'DWYER, Proprietor.

BEAUTIFUL CASTLEROCK. GOLF HOTEL.

DELIGHTFUL IN JUNE.

In connection
NORTHERN COUNTIES HOTEL, DERRY.
ABERCORN ARMS HOTEL, STRABANE.
CORPORATION ARMS HOTEL, COLERAINE.

THOROUGHLY COMFORTABLE QUIET HOTEL. Recommended for over 100 years.

ALEXANDER HOTEL,
35-39 Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Tubes and "Buses. Inclusive weekly terms from £2 17.6. single; £5 5s. double, or 10/6 per day.
OUTSTANDING FEATURE.
CROSS-CHANNEL EXCURSION FARE.
Billiards, Dancing, Bridge, gas fire in every bedroom, Constant hot water, Night porter. NO EXTRAS. Tariff on application. 'Phone: Paddington 5760, 5761.

FREE FISHING!! CORRIB and MASK.

BEST CENTRE.

CARLISLE ARMS HOTEL.

NEAREST HOTEL TO CONG.
The Famous Salthouse Bay Grounds.

WHITSUNTIDE AND THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.

HOTEL NEPTUNE, BETTYSTOWN CO. MEATH.

An ideal seaside place for the holidays. The Hotel is situated quite close to the 18-hole Golf Links, is famous for its comfort, cleanliness, and homeliness. The Proprietress will be pleased to quote terms which are moderate; on application. Garage free to Hotel Visitors. 'Phone "Bettystown 7." M. GOGARTY, Proprietress.

HORSES

Wires—"Sewell's, Dublin." Telephone—61251.

SEWELL'S, DUBLIN.

AUCTION AT THE REPOSITORY ON **THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 20th.**
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
HUNTERS, HARNESS HORSES, PONIES, TRAPS, ETC., including:—
The Property of a Gentleman.
1. Chestnut Mare, aged, about 15 hands high. Played pole by Mr. Silcock.
2. Bay Mare, 7 years old, about 14.3½ hands high. Played pole.
3. Black Mare, about 14.2½ hands high. Played pole.
4. Bay Mare, about 15.1 hands high. Hunted with Wards and Hillside Harriers all last season. Up to 15st.; good huntress.

The Property of R. Nichols Caddell, Esq.
1. Harry Lorrequer, brown gelding (1918), about 15.2 hands high, by Charles O'Malley—Wattle Bough, by Kroonstad (Vol. 25, p. 5311); own brother to Larry the Plaid (a good winner), and Frank Walker (good winner on flat and over hurdles), and Smuggler Case, dam of Arrow's Rod, Silver Sword and Mr. Brock, good hunters; hunted with Meath, Louth and Ward Hounds; winner of two flat races in 1925.
2. Brown Mare, about 14.3 hands high; good polo pony and excellent pony for a beginner.
3. Venomous, black gelding (1923), about 15.3 hands high, by Orb—Irish Alice, by Irishman, her dam, Miss Eger, by Egerton (Vol. 25, p. 295).

V.S. Certificates at Sale.

The Property of Anthony Vere Foster, Esq.
Bay Gelding, 7 years old, about 15.2 hands high, by Palm Agon dam by Red Prince; good hunter, first-rate fencer, very fast.

Also many other Lots.

SPECIAL AUCTION AT THE REPOSITORY, ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 21st,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.

BY instructions from Mr. F. Murphy, who is retiring, his entire stud of well-known Harness Horses, also Cars, Cabs, Harness, etc., and a Renault Landaulette.

SEWELL, SON & SIMPSON AUCTIONEERS (LTD.)

HORSES HARVEY'S HORSES ACONITE POWDERS.

THE REMEDY FOR CHRONIC COUGH, DEFECTIVE WIND, COUGHS AND COLDS, NOISY RESPIRATION, Etc.

Box of Six Powders for Recent Cases, 3/-. Quarto of 4 Boxes for Chronic Cases, 11/9. OF MOST CHEMISTS

HOTELS AND HEALTH RESORTS.

GOLF LINKS HOTEL, LAHINCH.

WHITSUNTIDE GOLF COMPETITIONS.

EXCELLENT CATERING.
Large Airy Bedrooms overlooking Sea.
Spacious Lounges, Private Sittingrooms, Large Diningroom, Drawingroom, Billiards.
Electric Light throughout.

Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths.
Garages. Motors for Hire.
Railway Station within Hotel Grounds.
EDWARD O'DWYER, Proprietor.

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VIENNA BREAD
THE SUPREME WHITEBREAD.
D.B.C. BAKERY.
27 Lr. Stephen's Street.
'PHONE 2015.

Cured 40 years ago the late Lord Spencer—Nothing to the benefits he received from Hiirodis Cure, and every year sends similar letters to-day.

HI-ROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials, free by post. Sold in tins, 4/6. May Roberts and Co., Ltd., 16 Westmoreland street, Dublin, and Thomas McMullan, Victoria street, Belfast.

Write to either of the above Houses for Free Samples.

SPECIAL EXTRA

SPRING SALE

HANDKERCHIEFS

1,000 Dozens—a complete mill clearance—of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs offered to-day and daily at Bargain Prices. Seconds, Soils and Oddments.

Lot 1—**LADIES' HEMSTITCHED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.**

Motor Matters, Cycles, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

A1 Bargain Prices—Morris Cowley, Talbot, Durant, Chevrolet, Austin, Buick, etc. All in good condition, ready for the road—Lindon and Nolan, Ltd., 57 and 59 Lower Baggot street, Dublin. 17 D

14 H.P. MARK II. ARMSTRONG SIDDELEY CAR. COZSWOLD 5 SEATER, OPEN TOURER. Finished Blue. Delivery from Stock. Price £380 ex Dublin.

W. G. WILKINSON, LTD., New Depot, LORD EDWARD STREET, DUBLIN. 7

9/20 H.P. ROVER. Super Asst., £374 10/3. Duty and Carriage Paid. Apply: W. G. WILKINSON, LTD., LORD EDWARD STREET, DUBLIN. 7

TRIUMPH AND PEUGEOT CARS. Sales and Service. Andrew J. Doyle, 51 5th, King St., Dublin. 7

SUNBEAM AND ARIALDO CARS. Deliveries arranged in connection with T. J. Rocliffe, 41/5 South King street, Dublin. 7

FORD TAX £10. TOURING £150. CAR. Ex Works O'NEILL AND SONS, LTD., Authorised Ford Dealers, 13 SOUTH KING ST., DUBLIN.

AUSTIN, Twenty, all weather Harley Coupe, small mileage, immaculately performed; fitted full mastery screen, wireless, lighting, new battery, and spares; sacrifice, £295, cost over £700. Phone 'at residence, 53 Dublin.—Evenel. 14 C

AUSTIN, Twenty, 4-seater Tourer, 12/40 h.p. Ansaldo engine, 1924; £295.—H 1464, this office. 14 C

AUSTIN, Twenty Tourer, 1925, Weymann fabric, 5 months' use, £350.—Apply 3 Rosmeen gardens, Glasnevin. 14 C

A1 12/40 h.p. Sunbeam Tourer, 12/40 h.p. Ansaldo Tourer, 16/9 h.p. Talbot Darracq Tourer, fully equipped, many extras; £495 a piece, 2 months' use. 2 seater Sports Kissel, small mileage.—J. D. Rogers, 42/5 South King street, Dublin. Talbot, Ansaldo and Ansaldo Distributor.

AEROL Johnston Tourer, 5 Seater, 15 h.p., mechanical perfect, goods, coach work, recently 1 year; offers; bargain. 250 Harold's Cross Road, Dublin. 17 D

ANSALDO 12/40 h.p. Four Seater, 1924, only boy, only 10,000 miles, coach work 2/926, fitted with electric wireless set (as extra), immaculate throughout, tyres and tubes as new. Inspection invited.—Ansaldo Distributors, 42/5 South King street, Dublin. 17 D

ANSALDO 12/40 h.p. Four Seater, 1924, only boy, only 10,000 miles, coach work 2/926, fitted with electric wireless set (as extra), immaculate throughout, tyres and tubes as new. Inspection invited.—Ansaldo Distributors, 42/5 South King street, Dublin. 17 D

BELSIZE 2-3 Seater for Sale, in perfect condition; trial and examination of trial.—Apply after 7 p.m. Pie Glazed, Chapel avenue, Upper Rathmines. 17 C

O'BRIEN, Motor Hood and Side Screen Manufacturer, 239 Harcourt street, Dublin. 17 D

FOR Sale, 15/30 Vitesse Six 5 Seater, English coach-work, 1924, 10,000 miles, fitted with wireless, electric lighting, and other accessories, in perfect condition, tyres and tubes as new.—Apply Box No. 2, Solicitor, 25 Fleet street, Dublin. 17 C

ter, gradually heating it till it boils, n as gradually cooling it, will prevent broken by the ordinary fluctuations of e of the lamp.

st a well-lighted lamp the first thing e flow of oil. The wick, therefore, be well dried in front of a fire before By this means it will thoroughly the oil and the flow is not impeded.

P. P.

y Crepacela Suit, with waistcoat d facings of raspberry pink.

SERVING OF EGGS.

gs are most plentiful from Easter to ey are then cheapest, and should be t that season for use when prices h. There are several effective and ethods of preserving eggs, but which- thod is chosen, it must first be ascer- that the eggs are absolutely fresh— t have not been out of the nest than twelve hours should be used possible. It is also essential to see egg is perfectly sound before pick-

m in preserving eggs is to close the the shell, which is porous; there are Indifferent methods of doing this— near the egg with fat, and paint it, nd uppermost, in sawdust. If done these eggs should keep well for

nother method is to place them in a of lime. This keeps them fairly well, as the shells brittle, and after a time ur of the lime sinks into the egg. f late years water glass, which is a of sodium silicate, has been much d, and proved to be very good. It t in tins, which quantity is dissolved ng water. The amount required is n the tin. The eggs are placed in ation, the top row of eggs being one ow the surface.

***

FOR THE COOK.

LEMON SANDWICH.

redients.—Two ounces butter, three s castor sugar, quarter pound flour, spoonful baking powder, two eggs, lemon cheese.

thod.—Grease a round sandwich tin. the flour and baking powder. Beat ugar and butter to a cream. Add egg separately, and beat well be- adding the next. When both are fold in the flour and baking pow- r, and add a little milk as re- l. Mix all together lightly, put into d tin, and spread over evenly. in a hot oven about 10 minutes. till cold, split into halves, and with lemon cheese. Put together and on cake rack ready for icing.

MACEDOINE OF FRUIT.

redients. — One pint lemon jelly, r pound grapes, quarter pound grapes, two bananas, two tan- oranges.

thod.—Set half-an-inch of jelly in ttom of a mould. Prepare fruit ng to kind. Put in a layer of and set with jelly; repeat till is filled. When set, unmould and e with fruits or cream.

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

Silicine Machines, from £30 up. Particulars free, Booth Bros., Stephen street, Dublin. X

Soap, 8d. per lb.—F. O'Connor, Ltd., 25 er street, Dublin.

Soap, 8d. per lb.—F. O'Connor, Ltd., 25 er street, Dublin.

ent XX Cream Soap, 6/- per stone.—F. nor, Ltd., 25 D'Olier street.

dinary Soft Grown, 5/- per stone.—F. nor, Ltd., 25 D'Olier street.

Wash Boilers, complete with pegs and Wilden' Coffee Mills, 10/6 each. Hornsby Steam Portable Engine, in thorough order; new flat basement and boiler; 10 nominal; price £85; might exchange for 6 Junker, or Crossley Premier Oil Engine, in good working order. Crossley Premier Oil Engine, in good working order. Crossley Premier Oil Engine, in good working order.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

TONE AND COMMENT.

DUBLIN BUOYANT.

GUINNESS AND BANK STOCK STRONG.

Business on 'Change was decidedly better yesterday. Marked buoyancy developed in many directions on the Stock Exchange, and as operations for the new account (10th June) could be entered on, operators, as well as investors, were keen supporters of leading market favourites. Sharp gains were established in Government and British Funds, with rises of ⅛ to 2 points nearly general owing to the satisfaction felt at the termination of the general strike, and the hope and belief that an arrangement with the miners may also be engineered at an early date, in view of the reported offer by the British Government to end the unfortunate deadlock.

There was an advance in Bank of Ireland Stock and a firm market for other Bank Shares. Guinness Ord. opened over a point to the good, and then fluctuated a little near the best point. Marconi Ord. were much firmer in tone and somewhat better in price. Rails closed bid for, but Pre-Ord. issues were chiefly inquired for. A very small transaction was recorded in Provincial Tramway 6 per cent. £10 Pref. Shares at 100x., compared with 57s. 6d., the last business done level, and 70s. buyers, the more recent nominal marking. Some regular lots were on offer between 4¼ and 4½ without so quoting. Dublin United Ord. were just steady. Tobaccos were again higher.

Important gains were established in most of the leading Textiles. Courtaulds were absorbed very freely again, and closed substantially higher at best point reached. Bradford Dyers and Cotton Ord. were decidedly better also, and Coats Ord. improved. Lever Bros. Pref. issues also advanced. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were bought steadily all day from 25s. to 25s. 3d. *Irish Times* 2nd Pref. were in request and improved.

LONDON CHEERFUL.

PRICES SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER.

A cheerful tone characterised dealings in the London Stock markets yesterday, while the settlements effected in the various industries involved in the strike led to an appreciable increase in the volume of public business. The arrangement of the carry-over occupied a good deal of attention, but this did not check the upward movement, and after a slight reaction about mid-day quotations resumed their upward trend, and were finally substantially higher in practically all directions. The gilt-edged market provided the feature, prices being marked higher all round, while the volume of business transacted was on an enlarged scale. Foreign Government Stocks were also firm, prices generally closing from ¼ to a point higher. A strong tone ruled in Home Rails, although the best levels were not fully maintained, closing values were still appreciably higher than those ruling at the week-end. Colonial and Foreign Rails were generally steady to firm. United Havana went forward on the news that a settlement had been reached in the strike of the companies' men. Little expansion was witnessed in the volume of business passing in the Mining Share market, but the general tone was firm. Oils developed an irregular tendency after early firmness, while Rubbers also closed with an irregular appearance. Industrials were good, with Tobaccos a feature of strength.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

Prices quoted in the adjoining tables are mainly taken from the Stock Exchange Official List, which was issued each day for the first time since the commencement of the strike. This fact will account for any slight difference in prices compared with those in last Saturday's paper, allowing for changes made by yesterday's dealings.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

The Dublin Stock Exchange will be closed on Whit Monday and Tuesday, the 24th and 25th inst.

DUBLIN BUSINESS DONE.

BANK STOCK, GUINNESS AND TEXTILES BUOYANT. TOBACCOS AND DUNLOPS HARDER. PROVINCIAL TRAM PREF. ADVANCE SHARPLY.

Government 5 p.c. National Loan was less firm at 97, but Compensation 5 p.c. Stock, having opened ¾ higher at 96, finally eased to 95¾. Land Bonds 4½ p.c. repeated 91.

British Funds were buoyant generally. Consols rose 1 to 55, War Loan 5 p.c. ½ to 100¼, ½ ditto 4 p.c. ½ to 99¾, Funding Loan ½ to 85¾, and India 3½ p.c. ½ to 72, while Irish Land 2½ p.c. fell ¼ to 57¾. India 2½ p.c. quoted 50.

Dublin Corporation Stock repeated 70.

Banks were wanted. Bank of Ireland Stock rose 1½ to 274 and Hibernians ⅛ to 7¼, while Munster and Leinsters repeated 7¼ and Nationals 20½.

Among Breweries and Distilleries, Guinness Ord. opened 1¼ higher at 74¼, with subsequent dealing at 74¼ ½ for cash and account. Power Pref. were steady at 11s. 6d.

Rails were idle, but firm. Great Southern Pref. rose ¼ to 34 and the Guaranteed 1 to 47.

Trams were harder. Dublin United Ord. repeated 6½. Provincial Pref., for a very small lot, realised 5, compared with 2½, the previous price dealt in, and 3½ more recently bid, on the encouraging report. The Ord. again closed unofficially 1s. 6d. to 4s., without any dealing in the shares.

Dunlop Rubber Ord. rose 3d. to 25s., 25s. 1½d., 25s. 3d.

Marconi Ord. rose 1s. to 23s. 6d.

Alliance Gas repeated 8 for cash.

In Drapery Shares, Wolfe & Bros. Pref. realised 72s. 6d. and Pim Brothers Ord. 47s. 6d.

Manufacturing Shares were mostly decidedly better. British-American Tobacco rose 6d. to 116s. and Imperials 9d. to 101s. 3d. Coats Ord. rose 3d. to 52s. 9d. Courtaulds 2s. 6d. to 57s., Bradford Dyers 3s. 9d. to 55s. 6d., and Courtaulds 3s. to 134s. 6d., 134s. 7½d., 134s. 9d., 135s., 135s. 6d., 135s. 9d. Bleachers remain at 43s. 9d. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. rose 1½d. to 20s. and the 8 p.c. 1½d. to 19s. 3d.

In Trading, etc., Burke Ord. fell 3d. to 80s. 3d., A. Millar and Co. Pref. 3d. to 9s., and Irish-American Oil Pref. 6d. to 20s. 6d., mainly for odd lots, while *Irish Times* 2nd Pref. rose 1s. to 16s. for cash, and Shell, Transports show no alteration at 91s.

BUSINESS DONE.

National Loan...(97)	97	Provincial Tram Pref. Compensation Stock (57/6)	*8
Land Bonds (95½)	96	Alliance Gas ...(8)	8½
Consols	(91) 91	Pim Ord...(47/6)	*47/6
Consols	(54) 55	Walpole Pref.(72/6)	72/6
5% War Loan (100½)	100¾	Bleachers ...(43/9)	43/9
4% War Loan.(99¼)	99½	Dyers	(51/9) .58/6
Funding Loan.(85½)	86	Coats	(62/3) 62/9
Land Stk. '33..(58)	57½	Courtaulds.(133/3)	134/6
India 3½% .....(70)	72	Cottons.(54/9)	*57/- 7/-
India 2½% .....(49½)	*50	B.A.T.....(15/6)	15/6
Dublin Stock...(70)	70c	Imp. Tob.(100/6)	101/3
Bank Stock...(272½)	274	Lever 7% ..(19/10½)	20/-
Hibernian .....(7¼)	7⅛c	Do. 8% ..(19/7½)	19/3
Mun. & Lein.....(7¾)	7¼	Thwaites Pref.(55/-)	55/6
National ....(20½)	*20½	Burke Ord...(80/6)	80/3
Guinness...(73¾)	74¼	Millar (A. F.)(9/3)	*9/-
	⅛ ¼	Irish-American Oil (21/-)	*20/6
Power Pref...(11/6)	11/6	*Irish Times* 6½	
Harcourt .....(23/6)	24	Pref. .....(15/-)	*16/-
G.S. Prefs.....(33½)	34	Dunlops...(24/9)	25/- ¼
Do. Guar.....(46)	47		⅜
Dublin Tram...(64½)	64¾	Shells	91/-

*Odd lot, b'bid, a asked, c cash.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount	6 p.c. Dec. 5, 1925.
Deposit	2½ p.c. Dec. 5, 1925.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Contango	June 7
Mining ticket	May 18 June 8
General ticket	May 19 June 9
Account day	May 20 June 10

BELFAST.

Business was more active yesterday than for the past fortnight. 5 p.c. War Loan was active at 100¾, ¼, ⅜, ½, 4½ p.c. War Loan advanced to 94½; National War Bonds (1927) advanced to 103¼. Local Loans Stock was also higher at 64⅞. Funding Loan 85½, Conversion Loan 75. Midland Rails fell ⅛ to 84⅞. Belfast Corporation 3½ p.c. (1923) was ¼ higher at 94, and the 3½ p.c. (1935) Stock advanced ⅛ to 86. Belfast Water Commissioners 3 p.c. (1953) repeated 61½. Costs fell a few pence to 52s. 6d.; Inglis Ord. repeated 52s., Wm. Cowan Ord. 4; Dunlops advanced to 25s. 3d.

OIL OUTPUT.

British Controlled Oilfields.—By cable, for the week ending 13th May, 1926—Production, 51,250 barrels; shipments, 6,782 tons—Production for April, Persian Oil.—April output, 65,025lbs. Kerosene. United British Oilfields of Trinidad.—Week to May 12, production 1,259 tons.

LATEST CLOSING AND STREET PRICES.

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	55-56 +⅛	4½% Conv. Loan..	95-97 +⅛
War Loan 5½%	100-100¼	4% Treas. Bds.	99-99½ +⅛
do. 4%	94-94½	Irish Land 2½%	56-58 +1½
do. 5%	100¼-100¾	India 3½%	72-73 +½
do. 4% (Tax free)	99¼-99¾	do. 4%	94-95
	114-116½	do. 3%	68-69 +¼
Fund's Loan..	84¾-85 +⅛	do. 2½%	49-50 +¼
Funding Loan..	85½-86 +½	do. 2½% Deb.	49½ +¼
Conv. Loan..	75¼-75½ +⅛	Local Loans Stock	64-64¼
2½% Conv. Lo.	75¾-76½	Indian 5%	102-103

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Aust. Com. 5%	98-101 +⅛	Q'sland 4%	79-81
do. 4%	92-94	do. 3½%	67-69
Brit. Col. 4½	97-99	S. Africa 4% Cn.	94-97
Canada 4%	97-99	do. 3%	62-64 +1
Cape Rd. Cons.	96-98	do. 4%	92-94 +1
Ceylon 4%	107-109	S. Australia 4%	97-99
N.S.W. 4%	92-94	Victoria 4%	93-95
do. 3½	77-79	do. 5%	103-105
do. 5% 1930-50	102-5	W. Aust. 5% '28-48	98-101
N. Zeal. 4%	98-100	do. 5% 1930-60	102-104
Nigeria 4%	111-113		

BANKS.

Anglo'n. Amer.	7-7¼	Lloyds	62¼-64 +1
Australasia....	13½-13¾	Midland	85-86 +½
Bank N.S.W....	47¼-47½	Nat. Dis.	19-20
do. N.Z.	3¼-3⅝ +⅛	Nat. Prov. (£10)	12½-13½
Barclays A.	71½-72	Parrs Bank	37¼-37½
Brit. Overseas	12-13	Provincial	7-7½
Can. of Com....	44-45	Stand. R.A.	107½-111½
Chart. of India	20-20½ +¼	Un. Australia ..	14¾-14¾ +¼
Hong Kong	123-128	Westminster	47½-49½ +1½

FOREIGN BONDS.

M.U.—May 17.			
—	Argentine 1886	99	101 + ⅛
78½	do. 4 p.c. Resolutions	79	81 + ⅛
83	do. 6 p.c. 1909	83	85
15½	do. 6 p.c. 1925	15	17 +1½
99	Do. Funding, 1908	99	01 +½
99	Brazil Funding	98	99 +½
78½	Do. 5 p.c. 1914	79	81
93½	Chinese 5 p.c. 1896 ..	93	95
75½	Do. 4½ p.c. 1898	75	77 +½
61	Do. 5 p.c. 1913	61	63
102	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	102	104 — ⅛
81⅜	Egyptian Unified	80¾	82¼
10½	French Loan	10	11
8	Do. 4 p.c.	8	9
102	German 7 p.c.	102	103 + ¼
39	Greek Loan	39	41
14½	Italian Rentes	14	16
90	Japan 4 p.c. 1905	90	92
93¾	Do. 6 p.c. 1924	93½	94¾ + ¼
44	Mexican 5 p.c. 99	40	50
20	Do. 6 p.c. 1913, Treas.	20	22
6¾	Peruvian Corporation ..	6	8¼
40½	Do. Pref.	41¾	43¾ + ¼
6¾	Do. Deb.	6	8
33	Portuguese 3 p.c.	32	34
2c	Spanish 4 p.c.	83	86
7½	Turkish Unified	7	8
84¼	Uruguay 5½ p.c.	64	65 + ¼

BRITISH RAILS.

89¼	Great Western	89	89 + ¼
—	Do. Cons. Pref.	82	85 +1
75	Ldn. Mid. & Scot. Ord..	74½	75¾ + ¼
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	73	76 +3
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	87	89
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923.	71	74 +3
46¾	Ldn. North-Eastern 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	87	88 +1¼
19	Do. Def. Ord.	18¾	19¼ + ¼
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref. ..	60	63
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. ..	60	63
86¼	Metropolitan	86	87
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	98	99
82	Do. District	82½	83½ +1
74½	Southern Pref. Ord.	74	75 +¼
44¾	Do. Def. Ord.	44	45 + ⅛
34	Do. Def.	34	35 + ¼
41	Do. Def.	41	42 +1¼
47	Do. Def.	47	48 + ¼
3¾	Underground Electric ..	3¾	4 + ⅛
90	Do. Income Bds	90	100
101	Do. 4% Deb.	102	104½

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

88¼	Antofagasta	88	91
—	Argentine G.W. Ord.....	78	80
—	Dublin Bltmore	70	80
1	Buenos Ayres Comns.	1	2
91	Buenos Ayres Great 'n	90	92
91	Buenos Ayres Pacific.	90	92
80	Buenos Ayres & W.	79	81 +¼
162	Canadian Pacific	161	163 — ¾
71	Central Uruguay	70	71
77	Central Uruguay	76	78
25½	Cordoba Central	23½	25½ + ½
27	Do. 1st Pref.	26	28 +1
48	Do. 2nd Pref.	46	50
15	Entre Rios	14	16
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	34	36
—	Grand Trunk Pac. Deb.	35	38 — ¼
—	Grand Trunk Pac. Gen'.	73	75
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	70	72
26½	Leopoldina	25	28 +1¼
8½	Mexican Rails	8	9
18	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	17	19
—	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	8	10
85½	San Paulo Ord.	178	184 +3
48	United Havana	46	50 +1¼

AMERICAN RAILS.

—	Atchison	133	135
—	Baltimore	80	82 — ¼
—	Canadian Pacific	162	165 — ¾
—	Chicago, Milwaukee	9¼	10¾ — ⅜
33	Erie	33	34
—	Do. 1st Pref.	39	41 — ⅛
—	New York, Ontario	21	23 — ⅛
112½	Southern Pacific	112	114 — ¼
—	Do. Pref.	93	95
—	Southern Pacific	102	104 — ½
181½	Wabash Pref.	180	182 — ½

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

17/6	Allsopp £1 Shares	⅛	1 +6/6
89½	Do. 6% Pref.	88	91
7½	Do. Ref. 6 p.c. Pref	7	8
47/9	Do. Ord.	2⅛	5⅛
84/3	Distillers Ord.	85/9	86/6 +6/6
7-9	Do. Pref.	7/9	8/3
—	Do. Pref.	116	121
21/6	Peter Walker Ord.	1⅛	1⅝ +10½
2¼	South African Breweries	2¼	2¾
21/6	Walker (John) Pref. ..	1	1½ —9
281	Wine Combe Def.	280	290 +17½

FOODSTUFFS AND STORES.

26/6	Cadbury Bros.	26/9	27/6
43/6	Borvil Def.	42/3	44/6
3/6	Crosse and Blackwell ..	2/3	3/6
2½	Lipton	2½	2⅝
22/6	Lovell and Christmas ..	16/	18
3½	Lyons	3¼	3⅝
—	Mackintosh (J.) Pref. ..	22/6	23/6
5/7½	Maypole Def.	5/3	5/9
6/3	Nathaniel Atr. Meat	5/11½	9/4½
1⅞	Spratt's Patent	1¾	2
—	Union Cold Storage Pref.	19/9	20/9 +1½
1¼	Van Den Berghs	1⅛	1⅜
—	Do. Pref.	1	1⅛

IRON AND STEEL.

8/9	Armstrong (W. G.)	8/6	9/6 +6/6
8/9	Cammell Laird	8/3	9/3 +6/6
10/9	Dorman, Long	10/6	11/3 +6/6
13/3	John Brown	12/6	13/9 +6
1½	Do. 10s. paid	1⅜	1⅝
11/9	Pease and Partners	10/3	11/9 +6/3
2/4	South Durham Steel	2/3	2/6 + ⅛
30/6	Stewarts & Lloyds	29/6	31/6 +1/6
5/6	United Steel	5/6	6/6 +6/6
7/9	Vickers Ord.	7/6	8/6 +6/6

LAND AND INVESTMENT.

—	Absolute Land	1⅛	1⅝
—	Argentine Land Invest.	1½	1⅝
25/6	Do. Southern Land	1⅝	1⅞
1/6	B.N.A. Land	2¼	2¾
25/4	Forestal Land	25/6	28/6 +6/6
4½	Hudson's Bay Ord.	4⅜	5 + ⅛
7/6	Peking Syndicate	7/6	8/6
25/6	Rio Negro Lands	14	15
3½	Sudan Plantations	3½	4 + ⅛

NEWSPAPERS.

6¼	Assd. Newspapers Def.	6¼	6¾ + ⅛
15	Allied News. Ord.	31/6	32/6 +6/6
6/6	Daily Mirror Ord.	6¼	6¾ + ⅛
—	Sunday Pictorial Ord. ..	1½	1⅝

NITRATES.

11⅝	Allanza	11	13
21/9	Lagunas Nitrate	16/6	18/-
4⅜	Lautaro Nitrate	4	4½ + ⅛
2	Liverpool Nitrate	1⅝	2⅛ + ⅛
2¼	London Nitrate	2¼	2⅝ + ⅛
22/6	Rosario Nitrate	21/6	24/6 +1/6
1½	Santiago Nitrate	1⅜	1⅝
10/6	Tarapaca Nitrate	10/6	11/6

OILS.

M.U.—May 17.

—	Anglo-American	2⅛	3⅛ + ⅛
1/6	Anglo-Dominion	1/6	1/9 + ⅛
1	Anglo-Egyptian	⅞	1
—	Anglo-Persian 8 p.c.	23/6	24/6
23/9	Do. 5 p.c. 2nd Pref. ..	23/9	24/6
4/6	Do. Ord., issued 2/6 p.c.	4/6	4¾ + ⅛
20½	Do. 7 p.c. Deb.	20½	21¼ + ⅛
2⅜	Apex Trinidad	2⅜	2⅝
—	Attock	2¾	3¼
11/9	Bdn. Burmah Pet. (10s.)	10/9	11/-
7/6	British Burmah (5/-) ..	6/9	7/6
10/9	British Controlled	10/3	10/6 +6/1½
17/1½	Do. Pref.	17/3	17/6
—	Burmah	4/6	4¾ + ⅛
27/6	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	24/9	27/3 +6/3
1/7½	Callex	1⅛	1⅞
—	Eagle Tanagura	3⅜	3¾
102	Do. 7 p.c. Notes	100½	102
98½	Kern River	98½	99
14/9	Kern River (10/-)	14/7½	15/1½ +6/3
1½	Lago	1⅜	1⅝ + ⅛
4¾	Mexican	4½	4⅝ + ⅛
27/10½	Mexican Eagle	27/9	28/3 + 6/4½
21/9	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	21/6	22/3 +6/4½
16/-	Do. 7 p.c. 1st Pref. ..	16/4	16/9
15/-	Do. 7 p.c. 2nd Pref. ..	14/9	15/3 +6/4½
2/1½	Oronoco Land (4/- sh. £p.)	2/0	2/3 +6/3
18/6	Phoenix	18/4½	18/10½ +6/3
12½	Royal Dutch	12¾	13 + ⅜
6¾	Shell Transport	6¾	6⅞ + ⅛
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	9¾	10
24/9	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	24½	24¾ +6/3
1/6	Spies (10/-)	1/4	1/7½ +6/1½
11/9	Plesus Romana	10/9	11/2 +6/3
7/7½	Tankers Pref.	7/3	7/6 +6/1½
1/3	Trinidad Central	⅞	1⅛
2/6	Trinidad Leas	2/6	2/9 — ⅛
7/7½	Trinidad, Trinidad	7/3	7/6 +6/3
3/9	Ural Caspian	4/6	5/6 +6/3
3/4	V.O.C. Holdings	3¼	3¾ — ⅛
7/-	Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	6¾	7¼ + ⅛

RUBBERS.

3/7½	Amal. Rubber Est.	3/9	00/-
2½	Anglo-Dutch	2½	2⅝
9/1½	Anglo-Java	8/9	9/3 +6/1½
1⅛	Anglo Malay	17/9½	0/1⅛
6/9	Periaut C.	8/6½	0/9½
6/1½	Bukit Mertajam	5/9	6/3 +6/1½
4/-	Bukit Sagahwang	4/0	4/0½
2/6	Bunlar	2/6/0	
2/-	Damansara	2/0	2/3
2¼	Grand Central	2¼	2⅝
1⅝	Highlands	1⅝	1¾
16/-	Kamunting	15/9	16/3
20/9	Kuala Kampar	20/6	21/-
6/1½	Kumuning	6/3	
10/9	Kepong	10/10½	+0/3½
2/6	Kuala Lumpur	2/6	+1/10½
2/3	Kuala Muda	2/3/0	
2c	Labu	2c	
2/6	Lendu	2/6	+0/3
2/-	London Asiatic	1/9/0	+0/7½
2/6	Malacca	2/6	+0 1½
4/6	Malaya Para	4/6	+0/3
4/3	Merliman	4/4½	+0/3
2½	Moody Valley	2½	
44/3	Rubber Trust	44/1½	+0/4½
4/1½	Rubber Est. of Krian....	4/1½	+0/0½
2/-	Seafield (New)	1/9	
22/3	Central Uruguay	22/3	
7/6	Sedayan	7/6	
2/-	Selangor	2/0	
27/9	Straits Rubber	27/6	-1/6
7/3	Sumatra Para	7/4½	
29/44	Tall Ayer	29/6	
2/-	Tandjong	2/7/6	-1/3
2/-	Tandjong Malim	2/0/0	+0/3
7/6	United Serdang	7/7½	+0/3
5%	United Sua Betong	122/6	+1/6
21/6	Vallambrosa	22/10½	
—	Abaco	81/7½	
—	Hagar	4/7½	
—	Allied Sun	22/4	+0/1½
—	Amiat	9 6½	
—	Anglo-Sun	103/6	
—	Assbas	27/6	
—	Bah Lias	48/9	
—	Bato Tiga	46/3	-1/6
—	Batu (Java)	20/0	
—	Batang	3 3½	+0/1½
—	Bornean Tobacco	2/6	
—	B.N.B.R. Trad. 17/6	1	2
91	Buenos Ayres Great 'n	90	92
91	Buenos Ayres Pacific.	90	92
80	Buenos Ayres & W.	79	81 +¼
162	Canadian Pacific	161	163 — ¾
71	Central Uruguay	70	71
77	Central Uruguay	76	78
25½	Cordoba Central	23½	25½ + ½
27	Do. 1st Pref.	26	28 +1
48	Do. 2nd Pref.	46	50
15	Entre Rios	14	16
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	34	36
—	Grand Trunk Pac. Deb.	35	38 — ¼
—	Grand Trunk Pac. Gen'.	73	75
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	70	72
26½	Leopoldina	25	28 +1¼
8½	Mexican Rails	8	9
18	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	17	19
—	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	8	10
85½	San Paulo Ord.	178	184 +3
48	United Havana	46	50 +1¼

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—	Do. Pref.	1	1⅛

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10/9	Dorman, Long	10/6	11/3 +6/6
13/3	John Brown	12/6	13/9 +6
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11/9	Pease and Partners	10/3	11/9 +6/3
2/4	South Durham Steel	2/3	2/6 + ⅛
30/6	Stewarts & Lloyds	29/6	31/6 +1/6
5/6	United Steel	5/6	6/6 +6/6
7/9	Vickers Ord.	7/6	8/6 +6/6

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1½	Santiago Nitrate	1⅜	1⅝
10/6	Tarapaca Nitrate	10/6	11/6

OILS.

M.U.—May 17.

—	Anglo-American	2⅛	3⅛ + ⅛
1/6	Anglo-Dominion	1/6	1/9 +

IRISH RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS NEXT MONTH.

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

The recommendation of the Irish Railway Wages Board, that the wages of the active grades of workers on the Irish railways should be reduced by sums ranging from 4/- to 5/9 a week, will be considered by the "Annual Delegate Meeting" of the National Union of Railwaymen in London to-day.

About 17,000 workers in the Free State and Northern Ireland are affected by the Wages Board's proposal, and the first instalment of the "cut" is to be applied by the companies on the first pay day of June next.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.

The "Annual Delegate Meeting," which is the governing body of the union, consists of eighty delegates, representing the eighty areas into which the union is divided for administrative purposes in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. There are three areas in Ireland —Dublin, Belfast and Cork—and a delegate from each of these areas will attend at the London Conference. Neither the Railway Clerks' Association nor the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is affected by the proposed wages reduction.

It was learned at the headquarters of the National Union of Railwaymen in Dublin that all the branches of the organisation are opposed to any reduction of wages.

The meeting in London should have taken place a week ago, but owing to the general strike it had to be postponed until to-day.

AN IRISH PHOSPHATE DEPOSIT.

SUFFICIENT TO SUPPLY THE BRITISH ISLES.

FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.

There is a large deposit of phosphates awaiting development in County Clare. This was brought to the notice of farmers in the educational exhibit of the Department of Agriculture at Ballsbridge Showyard last week. Samples of the phosphate rock found between Kilfenora and Ballyvaughan were features of the manurial exhibits, and, naturally, attracted much attention.

This rock has been proved to contain as much as 70 per cent. total phosphates, and it is claimed that there is sufficient in the region where it lies to supply the British Isles with phosphates. Independent inquiry goes to show that the deposit is sufficiently rich and abundant to supply a big demand for phosphatic fertilisers if the difficulty of transport can be successfully surmounted.

Some of it is obtainable in the form of fine sand, and those who have used it in County Clare, where the application of phosphates is very much needed on the grass, have a high opinion of its value. It is also being tested in 130 demonstration plots on grass against other phosphatic manures by the Department of Agriculture, while fifty trials are being made as to its efficacy on turnips.

The cost of producing this fertiliser is stated to be low, and the price at which it has been placed on the local market has resulted, it is said, in a reduction in the price of superphosphate.

In order to develop the deposit and place the manure on the market ready for application to the soil, it understood that those interested in the mineral rights propose to import the most modern machinery from England. This will enable them to turn out an article equal at least to North African phosphates. The chief difficulty seems to be that of transport, but there are hopes that this may be overcome.

PEMBROKE COUNCIL SALARIES.

INCREASES GRANTED.

A special meeting of the Pembroke Urban Council held last night adopted by eight votes to six an amendment moved by the Chairman (Mr. W. J. Brittain) to the sub-committee's report, which recommended increases of salaries to fourteen members of the official staff.

The Committee's recommendation would cost the ratepayers ultimately about £1,600, while the sum to be provided under the terms of the amendment will work out at £900 in 1934, when the salaries will have reached their maximum, provided that the bonus remains at the same figure then as it is now.

Mr. Maguire said that the sub-committee's recommendations would, in time, reach £1,600, which would be equal to about a rate of 3d. in the £, while the increases in the Chairman's amendment would amount to a rate of 1½d. He was not prepared to increase the rates by giving increases to a handful of men while there was so much unemployment all round. He moved that the matter be held over for twelve months.

The motion was not seconded.

Mr. Good, T.D., said that he understood that the matter having arisen on a letter from the Local Government Department, they were bound to go into it. Some of them were personally inclined to agree with Mr. Maguire's proposal, as they thought that the moment was inopportune to increase salaries.

The Chairman (Mr. W. J. Brittain) said that he had tried to be as fair as he could to each officer and to the ratepayers. Some of the terms were, if anything, too liberal, but in order to have a contented staff and agreement in the Council he had, he thought, struck a very fair line.

A motion by Mr. Beckett to increase the salary of the engineer to the Council, Mr. Montgomery, from £525 to £600, to be advanced to £750 per annum by annual increments of £10, was seconded by Mr. Cassidy, but received no other support, and the Chairman declared it lost.

Mr. F. Hurst was appointed as assistant surveyor and roads foreman, and his salary was increased from £260 to £360, with a maximum of £300, subject to the approval of the Minister for Local Government.

RECENT IRISH WILLS.

Miss Ellen Howley, late of Lower Leeson street, Dublin, who died on April 15, left £8,107

By her will, dated October 8th, 1920, she bequeathed to the Rev. Joseph Dwyer, University Church, St. Stephen's Green, £200 for Masses for the repose of her soul and the souls of her deceased relatives.

Mr. Keith Fraser Malcolmson, late of Pembroke Park, Dunnybrook, who died on February 15th, 1926, left £6,093

Mr. John P. H. Patterson, late of Edenderry, merchant, who died November 20th, 1925, left £3,732

Mr. Samuel Quale Penrose-Welsted, late of Queen's Gate Gardens, London, who died November 22nd, 1925, left in the Free State £3,378

Mr. Thomas Kennedy, late of Kilgarry, Clonegal, County Carlow, farmer, left £3,425

Mr. William McCreery-Osborne, formerly of Ilford, Sussex, late of Bellevue, Carnalea, Bangor, County Down, who died November 17th, 1925, left in the Free State £2,471

Mr. John Byrne, late of Kilgowan, Collinstown, County Kildare, farmer, who died November 16th, 1925, left £2,260

Mrs. Alice Reinhardt, late of Gloucester terrace, Hadrington Middlesex, who died February 13th, 1926, left in the Free State £1,500

Miss Gertrude McNamara, late of Peter's place, Drogheda, who died January 20th 1926, left £1,404

Mr. Joseph P. Kearney, late of Albert road, Glenageary, County Dublin, who died January 21st, 1926, left £1,426

SOLICITORS' PRELIMINARY.

April, 1926. Result announced. Mr. S. Johnston Kyle successful. The only candidate we presented. McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Gardiner's row, Dublin.—[Advt.]

SIX PORTRAITS.

IRISH-AMERICAN'S GIFT TO THE NATION.

SENATE'S APPRECIATION

The Free State Senate yesterday passed a resolution placing on record its "grateful appreciation of the recent action of Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, of New York, in presenting to the National Gallery, in trust for the nation, six pictures of distinguished Irishmen."

The portraits are those of John O'Leary, the '67 Fenian (by the late Mr. J. B. Yeats, R.H.A.); Mr. George Russell ("Æ"), Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Standish O'Grady, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and Mr. George Moore.

The donor was born in Kerry, and is a lawyer practising in New York.

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRY.

Dr. Oliver St. John Gogarty, proposing the resolution, said that behind the gift there lay a great deal of power for the development of the country. To obtain the pictures in the face of public bidding in New York was no gratuitous operation.

Ireland had a wealthy and almost untouched field of archæological interest, and there were large gaps in her history which would require large endowments and a bill to protect the objects when excavated before this field could be thoroughly explored. Many American sons of the country had expressed their readiness to help the development of the country's archæological history. Mr. Sullivan by his presentation of the portraits had brought the Ireland of recent years into the national purview.

Colonel Moore seconded the motion. He said that they were grateful to anyone who helped them to know themselves.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. YEATS.

The Right Hon. A. Jameson said that he was quite certain that some of the portraits were painted by the father of Senator Yeats. He had seen several of these pictures, and they were a great gift to the nation. The late Mr. J. B. Yeats was an artist who, he thought, had not met with a great deal of appreciation in his day. They knew that some of these pictures reached a very high state of excellence indeed.

Mr. Yeats was a little ahead of his time, and did not paint in the methodical manner that was so much admired years ago. He had far more of that freedom which they got nowadays, more suggestion than actual representation. There were no portraits that bore the test of years better than the portraits that Mr. Yeats painted. He was delighted to hear that Mr. Sullivan had made the gift to the nation.

TO PREVENT STRIKES.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

On the motion of Mrs. Costello, seconded by Sir Nugent Everard, Standing Orders were suspended to enable the Protection of the Community (Special Powers) Bill to pass through all its stages. A further motion, that Article 47 of the Constitution should not apply to the bill, was also passed.

Speaking on the bill before its final passing, Mr. Counihan said that he wished to make an appeal to the President and to the Labour leaders to see if some means could not be devised by which strikes could be prevented for some years. Now that they had political freedom and security he hoped that it was not too much to expect that they could also have industrial peace and security for some time to come. He suggested that if organised Labour could accomplish the prevention of strikes by the setting up of an arbitration board, where disputes could be heard, they would merit the good-will of every honest citizen in the country.

Mr. C. F. O'Farrell said that he deplored the bad taste of Senator Counihan in striving to arouse acrimonious and contentious discussion on the last stage of the bill.

"In connection with this strike," said Mr. O'Farrell, "Labour in Ireland has no apologies and no regrets, and in similar circumstances would do exactly the same thing again."

It had been admitted by employers, he added, that Labour could do nothing else. They would not go to the people represented by the Senator for advice.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

The Chairman—Senator O'Farrell, you are always fair and just, but I think you misunderstood the Senator's remarks. As far as I can gather he threw no reflection whatever on Labour in this country in connection with the recent strike or otherwise. The action with the whole matter was that he hoped that, with the cooperation of Labour, some means of arbitration could be found to take the place of strikes.

Mr. Counihan said that he did not intend to make any disparaging remark in connection with the recent strike.

Mr. O'Farrell said that he was sorry if he had misinterpreted Mr. Coulihan's remarks, but both Labour and employers resented any attempt to create bitterness.

The final stage of the School Attendance Bill, the committee stage of the Damage to Property (Compensation) (Amendment) Bill, and the second stage of the Civic Guard (Acquisition of Premises) Bill were passed.

The House adjourned until June 2nd.

POSITION OF NORTHERN FARMER.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK TRADE

A return issued by the Northern Ireland Government giving prices of agricultural commodities at different periods indicates that the prices of all crops—with the exception of perennial rye-grass seed, which is unchanged—are substantially below those ruling a year ago. In the case of potatoes and flax the fall in prices has been particularly marked. Prices for other produce and for live-stock generally have, on the whole, been well maintained, however, while in the case of calves, store sheep, and pigs, very great advances in prices have been recorded. In the case of pigs this advance in price has been accompanied by an appreciable fall in the cost of feeding stuffs.

Two commodities—potatoes and meadow hay—have been actually below the pre-war level, by 21½ per cent. in the case of potatoes and by 5½ per cent. in the case of meadow hay. Clover hay shows a small increase of about 19 per cent. above the average pre-war price. After clover hay the commodity to show the next smallest increase in price is flax, which shows an increase of 1 by about 30 per cent. above the pre-war average. The rise in the price of oats also is far from being commensurate with the increase in the general level of prices, and the only direct product of arable farming which shows an increase in price about equivalent to the change in the general price level is perennial rye-grass seed.

The position as regards live stock farming is much more favourable. Store cattle have been making prices fully sixty per cent. above the pre-war level, and in the case of young calves have been selling at 120 per cent. above the average for 1911-13. The increase in prices in the case of fat stock and dairy stock has not been so good, but the price of young, well-finished animals has virtually kept pace with the advance in the general price level. All classes of sheep have been selling well, and have considerably increased in price, not merely absolutely but also relatively, as compared with the pre-war average. The same is true of pork, while young pigs have been making prices 200 per cent. above those ruling during 1911-13. Butter also has increased 70 per cent. in price, while the increase in the case of eggs has been 57½ per cent.

The position as regards agricultural prices thus appears less unfavourable than is often supposed. The live stock trade during the past winter has been good, particularly in the case of young stores, sheep and pigs. It may be hoped, therefore, that the farmer may look forward to the harvest of 1926 without undue pessimism. He has been favoured with ideal conditions at seed time, while his fertilisers, seeds and feeding stuffs have all cost him less than a year ago.

PRESENTATION TO SUPERINTENDENT DENIS CAREY.

In view of the recent General Strike and the consequent delay and irregularities in postal deliveries, the Committee have decided to extend the closing of the Subscription List to Tuesday, 1st June.—John J. Higgins, 31 Lower Pembroke street; Frank Nugent, 14 Dame street, Hon. Secs.—[Advt.]

BREAD AND MILK.

PRODUCTION COSTS IN DUBLIN.

THE PROFIT ON THE 4LB. LOAF.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS.

Interesting evidence was given at yesterday's sitting of the Food Prices Commission, at 86 Merrion square, Dublin, concerning the production costs in Dublin of both milk and bread.

Some light was thrown on the causes of the difference in prices of bread produced in Dublin and that produced in Belfast and in Great Britain; and also as to the reasons for the high price of milk, especially in the winter. Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C., presided at the sitting.

THE MODEL FARM.

CHEAP MILK.

Professor J. P. Drew, Albert College Farm, Glasnevin, submitted the estimated costs of production of milk at the farm for the years ending 30th of April, 1914, 1920, 1925, and 1926. He explained that the figures could not very well be compared with the cost of production for the milk producer in Dublin City for the following reasons:—(1) A large majority of the city milk producers had to buy all the food consumed by their cows, whereas at Glasnevin College the greater part of the food was produced on the farm. (2) A large part of the labour used in the production of milk was done by students. (3) The cost of their paid labour was based on County Dublin farmers' rates, and not on the much higher rates prevailing in the dairy trade in the city. (4) Their milk was only delivered once daily, whereas the city milk producer delivered it twice daily. (5) Their milk was now cooled and bottled, whereas the majority of the city milk producers delivered their produce from the milk can to the consumer's jug.

The milk from the farm was sold at very little over cost of production to the Infant Aid Society for distribution to the delicate children of the very poor. The price charged last winter was 5½d. per quart, and the price from now to the 1st of November was fixed at 4½d. a quart.

Mr. Drew then submitted a tabulated statement of the milk costs of an average number of 32 cows at Albert Farm for the years specified—In 1914 the net cost per cow was £20 1s. 8d.; the average yield was 670 gallons of milk, and the cost per gallon was 11.08d. In 1920 the cost per cow was £39 2s. 10d., the average yield 630 gallons, and the average cost was 22.5d. a gallon. In 1925 the cost per cow was £46 15s. 5d., the yield 630 gallons, and the price per gallon 17.8d. In 1926 (the year from 30th April, 1925, to 1st May, 1926) the cost per cow was £44 6s. 0d., the average yield was 650 gallons per cow, and the cost per gallon was 16.4d.

Answering the Chairman, Professor Drew said that a dairyman buying mangolds in Dublin would have to pay 4/- per cwt. for marketing them, which would be about 13s. a ton. A farmer milk producer would not have to go to that expenditure. The cost of hay on a farm would be probably 25 per cent. less than what a Dublin dairyman would have to pay for it.

THE DUBLIN LOAF.

Mr. Denis Cullen, General Secretary of the Irish Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Union, stated that there were branches of the Union all over Ireland. In Dublin they had 600 members. Their working hours in Dublin were 46 per week, as laid down by an official award, dated November, 1920, of a tribunal sitting at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, presided over by Sir Simon Maddock. There was no restriction whatever by the union on the output per head that may be given in those hours. Comparisons sometimes were very misleading, if regard was not had to the type of oven used and of loaf manufactured. In Dublin the demand was for a class of bread which necessitated considerably more labour than the bread made in places usually quoted as having a much higher output.

For the week ending May 8th last the wages of table hands (comprising the bulk of the operatives) were 59s. a week, and with an output of 13 sacks per man weekly and 90 4lb. loaves per sack, it could be seen that bakers' wages had a small effect on the price being less than one penny per 4lb. loaf. They would not like to think that the proceedings of the tribunal could be used to influence public opinion in favour of a return to night baking, just as an international convention had been adopted prohibiting it, so delaying or preventing the ratification of it in this country. The extra cost was due to the increasing tendency recently to deliver the bread as it came steaming hot from the ovens, and was not due to any increase rendered necessary by day baking itself.

WAGES IN BELFAST.

Answering the Chairman, the witness said that they had branches in the Free State and Northern Ireland.

Chairman—What is the reason for the large difference between the Dublin and Belfast rates of wages?

The witness said that the Belfast rate was governed by local wages conditions, such as in the shipbuilding trade, where there was great depression. The cost of living was not quite so high in Belfast as it was in Dublin, and they found that the Belfast man with the lower rate was almost as well off as the Dublin man with the higher rate. The standard rate in Belfast was 72s. a week, with 77s. for overmen. Six shillings extra were paid for night work. The majority of Belfast work was night work.

Chairman—That brings it to about the Dublin rate.

Further questioned by the Chairman, the witness said that the type of loaf produced in Dublin involved more labour than the type produced in Belfast. He did not admit that the Belfast rate of production was as high as was claimed.

Chairman—Twenty-four sacks per week?

The Witness replied that it was from twenty to twenty-four sacks. The type of oven used in Belfast was generally modern, whereas in Dublin he thought that only about 30 per cent. of the ovens were of the modern type. About 70 per cent. of those used in Dublin were tiled ovens.

Answering Senator Farren, he said that production was lower in the old type of oven. The wages of tradesmen and artificers generally were higher in Dublin than in Belfast.

Mr. Frank Lawson, of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., auditors and accountants, London and Paris, stated that during the period of the European War they frequently acted on behalf of the British Government in matters relating to the cost of various foodstuffs. In 1919 they acted on behalf of Lord Granard, the then Food Controller in Ireland, and ascertained for him the cost of making bread both in Dublin and in Cork. In 1922 they were entrusted by the Dublin Master Bakers' Committee to investigate the accounts of certain members of their Association, and to prepare statistics showing the cost of making, selling and delivering bread in the Dublin Metropolitan area. They had again been asked to do this, and their services were retained to supervise generally this investigation, and they had co-operated with the following Dublin firms of accountants:—Craig, Gardiner and Co.; Kean and Co., Woodworth and Son, and M. Crowley and Co. They were satisfied that these firms of accountants carried out the work entrusted to them in a satisfactory manner, and that the statements prepared by them showed clearly each baker's costs for making and selling and distributing bread. The accounts examined were those of the following bakers:—Bolands, Ltd.; J. Downes and Son, Johnston, Mooney and O'Brien, and Peter Kennedy.

PROFIT ON THE 4LB. LOAF.

They had reviewed a period of three months—January, February and March, 1926. The method of compiling the figures was to take the cost of flour and ingredients used in each bakery, the amount paid in wages, expenditure for horses' keep, motor running expenses, fuel, power, lighting, and freight on bread. When directors or proprietors were actively engaged in the business such a sum was charged as would have been paid to a manager, if such director or proprietor was not there. As regards repairs and renewals, they had taken one-eighth of the total expenditure for the last two years.

Having dealt with depreciation and discount, Mr. Lawson said that the result of the investigation was that there had been a net profit of .296 of a penny per 4lb. loaf. That represented approximately 10 per cent. on the capital employed in the production and sale of bread of those concerns whose accounts they had examined. This was decidedly on the small side, as no provision had been made for contingencies or reserves of any kind. Baking wages, baking charges and distribution and selling charges (but excluding discounts allowed to customers) amounted together to 22s. 8.12d. per sack, and this, taking into account the standard of wages paid in Dublin, was not unduly high. The average yield of loaves per sack of flour was 89.15. They were somewhat disappointed with this result, and, therefore, had weighed in their presence between 100 and 200 loaves selected by them, and which had been baked for about three hours. They found all the loaves over weight, the average weight of a 2lb. loaf being 2lbs. 1½ozs., or between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. overweight.

As far as they could ascertain, the output was approximately 14 sacks per week, and this figure was confirmed by the charge for baking wages, which amounted to 2s. 5½d. per sack. They were inclined to think that the output was somewhat increased by the use of draw-plate ovens, and that the old tile ovens had the result of increasing slightly the cost of the loaf. The saving which might be effected here would not, they thought, exceed 1s. to 1s. 6d. per sack, and the capital expenditure necessary to effect this would be considerable, and, perhaps, hardly justifiable with the small rate of profit that the master bakers were now securing. The sales effected through shops belonging to the bakers amounted to 15 per cent. of the total sales, and of the remaining sales 60 per cent. were sold to shopkeepers, who received 10 per cent. discount. Twenty-seven per cent., therefore, of the total sales of bread were made direct to the consumer through the vans.

THE YIELD IN ENGLAND.

It might be of interest to the members of the tribunal to learn that in England in the last week of April there were 43 districts where bread was 9½d. per 4lb. loaf. In ten districts it was less than 9½d.; in 71 it was 10d.; in six it was 10½d.; in four it was 11d., and in five districts it was over 11d. They referred to this in order to show the wide variation that there was in England, and that it was difficult to compare the Dublin price with those on the other side. The yield was undoubtedly greater in England, and wages were considerably less than in Dublin, and further, there was the important fact that the Dublin Master Bakers claimed —and the claim had not been disputed—that the flour used was generally superior to that used in England. They understood that the price of the loaf in London to-day was 7½d. per 4lb. loaf, and this was the price that the Dublin master bakers charged in their own shops, bread being sold at one penny per loaf less in these particular shops than it could be obtained from the vans or through shopkeepers.

Taking the yield per sack as 89.15 4lb. loaves, the following are the costs per 4lb. loaf of making, selling and distributing bread in Dublin for the three months specified:—Flour, 6.584d.; other ingredients, .188; wages, 1.853; horse keep and motor running expenses, .256; repairs, renewals, depreciation on buildings, ovens, plant, machinery, vans, etc., .316; fuel, power, lighting and water, .167; rates and insurance, .052; management and office salaries, .239; sundry charges, including printing and stationery, .118; freight on bread despatched, .028; discount allowed to customers, .668. Total, 10.469d. The amount received from the sale of the 4lb. loaf was 10.765d., leaving a profit of .296d.

KATAKILLA is certain death to greenfly, caterpillars and other pests on fruit, flowers, vegetables. In 2/- cartons of Seedsman, etc. —(Advt.)

COUNTY LONGFORD'S FLOODED LANDS.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE.

The plight of farmers living at Turlough, in the Lanesborough district of County Longford, after heavy rains or wet seasons, when the Shannon and its tributaries rose abnormally, was described at Longford Circuit Court before Judge Roche.

Bernard Flanagan, Lisnacusha, claimed £50 damages from Edward Connor and Daniel Kenny, both of Castlelbog, and Michael Kearney, of Fermoyle, for their failure to remove an obstruction at the bridge at Castlelbog, which caused plaintiffs' lands to be flooded and damaged.

An agreement was entered into by the parties in 1925, by which an obstruction in a gullet, placed there by the defendants, was to be removed, the plaintiff, on his part, was to carry out necessary work to relieve flooding. The arbitrators—Messrs John Bolton and P. J. McCrame—certified that plaintiff had done his part of the work.

The plaintiff said that the defendants placed obstructions in the bridge, which stopped the water there and sent it through another gullet, which flooded 50 acres of his land, and at present nine acres were flooded.

Two of the defendants denied having taken any part in obstructing the gullet, but admitted that when the floods rose on previous occasions they helped others who were being flooded out of their houses to stop the gullet, and divert the water to another gullet farther up the river.

Thomas Claffy gave evidence to the effect that public meetings of clergy and laity of the district had demanded that the Government should do something for the unfortunate people who were being flooded.

Mr. Rhatigan, engineer, said that the closing of this particular "eye" relieved the flooding of some 14 houses in Turlough Commons. Many people were driven from their homes by the floods, and these poor people, in order to save their homes and property, obstructed the gullet to divert the water.

Patrick Dowd said that he took part in obstructing the gullet, and only he did so his home and property would have been destroyed by the floods.

Other witnesses told how they were driven out by the floods for three months in 1924, and said that they stopped the gullet to divert the water.

JUDGE'S IMPRESSION.

Judge Roche, having inspected the place, said that it would take a very big engineering effort to remedy the trouble at Lisnacusha. The people at Turlough were in a parlous position, and the place at present was like a lake. There was a regular lake on Bernard Flanagan's lands, not much smaller than that at Turlough. The river for three miles, to Lough Bannow, was a subject for an engineering feat to take the water away to the north-east, as the natural fall was into Turlough, which was like a basin, and the water could not get out of it except by soakage.

The County Council, he was informed, had reported to the Drainage Board, but nothing could be done by them. A great engineering effort would be necessary to relieve the plight of the people living there, who were subject to flooding, and the erection of a huge dam might be necessary. He would hear other cases from the same district before giving a decision.

NORTHERN IRELAND LAND ACT.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judgment was delivered in the Court of Appeal of the Northern High Court yesterday in a case in which Colonel H. T. Lyle appealed against the decision of the Land Commissioners fixing the excluding lands held by several of his tenants at Dundonald from being vested in them under the provisions of the Northern Ireland Land Act, 1925. Great interest was centred in the judgment, inasmuch as it was the first occasion upon which the opinion of the Court was sought upon the construction of sub-section 8 (3) (d) of the Act.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the lands were at present used as agricultural holdings, and it was alleged that they had a prospective value. It was agreed with the Commissioner that the date at which the substantial value of the lands was to be ascertained was at the moment of the inquiry, but the value of the lands at that moment might be largely enhanced by the fact that there was a future prospect of reproductive development before them. He though the evidence before the Commissioner established the potential utility of the lands, and he did not think substantial value was the same thing as substantial utility. He was of opinion, under the circumstances, that the appeal should be allowed with costs against the tenants.

Lord Justice Andrews and Lord Justice Best concurred.

SPEEDING UP THE LAW.

SOLICITORS ANXIOUS TO PREVENT DELAYS.

FREE STATE'S "GREAT EXPERIMENT."

"Our great object at the moment should be to speed up the administration of justice, particularly on that side of the Court which was formerly called the Chancery Division," said Mr. T. G. Quirke, President, at the half-yearly meeting of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, which was held yesterday in the Engineers' Hall, Dawson street, Dublin.

Mr. Quirke added that an idea had always been prevalent that solicitors profited by delays in litigation. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Society's criticism of recent legislation had been made with the view that they should have machinery for the certain, efficient, economical, and, above all, speedy administration of justice.

He described the Courts of Justice Act as "a novel and great experiment," and said that it was debatable whether the system which it established was desirable in a small country like the Free State.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

SOCIETY'S LOSSES BY DEATH.

Mr. Quirke said:—Since our last general meeting there have passed away some of the most prominent and honoured members of the profession. Mr. Barrington Jellett was a member of your Council for some years. Besides the responsibilities of a large professional practice his activities were many sided. He was chairman of the Royal Bank, and was held in high esteem in the world of finance, commerce and agriculture.

Mr. George Collins was a Vice-President of your Council, and it was a matter of regret to his colleagues that, owing to the strain of his professional engagements, he could not be persuaded to take the Presidency. For many years he was one of the leaders of the profession, and his services were always readily given for the general advancement of the members and particularly for those in most need of them. To the end he held the position of Honorary Secretary of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, and was one of its main supporters.

A LIGHTER FOR 75 YEARS.

Alike, in the fulness of years and honour, Mr. Arthur H. Orpen has gone from us. For just three-quarters of a century he was a solicitor and in active practice up to a short time before his death. The Orpen family has been associated in the highest honour with our profession for the best part of a century. Mr. Orpen's father, Sir Richard Orpen, was President of this Society for the record period of sixteen years from 1850 to 1876.

We have with us to-day, I am glad to say, two sons of Mr. Orpen, Mr. Charles St. G. Orpen and Mr. Arthur H. S. Orpen, both of whom have occupied this chair with distinction for themselves, and, I may add, with benefit to the profession, but it is not alone in the law that Mr. Orpen has left worthy representatives. Mr. R. Caulfeild Orpen is eminent alike in architecture and in art. Another son, Sir William Orpen, R.A., stands to-day almost without a rival as the greatest living portrait painter. And here, parenthetically, may I say, how much our profession is indebted to Sir William for his masterpiece, "The last Lord Chief Justice of Ireland," which he painted for us as a presentation to Sir Thomas Molony. Bart.

In the passing of Mr. Barrington Jellett, Mr. George Collins and Mr. Arthur H. Orpen, this Society has suffered a loss which it can ill afford, but they have left behind a record which we may well set before us as a guide to try and emulate. I am sure you will all desire to join in silent tribute to their memory and in a message to their families, that we share their loss, and we respectfully tender to them our sympathy.

COURTS OF JUSTICE ACT.

The Courts of Justice Act, 1924, made fundamental changes in the establishment of Courts of Justice and the procedure therein. It must be regarded as a novel and great experiment, for the root idea underlying the Act, by largely extending the jurisdiction of local or Circuit Courts is the decentralisation of the administration of justice. It is yet too soon to say whether the Act will prove the success that is hoped for, but it certainly is very debatable whether, in a small country such as the Free State, with a widely scattered population, and depending for its prosperity largely on the credit which it is able to maintain, not alone abroad, but with its own capital city and large towns, such a system as the Act establishes is desirable.

Above all else, the pressing necessity is the establishment of the credit of the Free State, and that creditors, whether at home or abroad, should feel that there is a certain and speedy means of enforcing the obligations of their debtors. Whatever the defects under the old system may have been, there was at least provided by it machinery whereby in cases of contract (and they form by far the largest number of cases in litigation) the creditor could obtain a speedy and effective judgment in the High Court, where the debtor made default in appearance to the writ, or where he entered an appearance merely for the purpose of delay, and this remedy was obtainable at a minimum of inconvenience, at small cost, and without any undue hardship on the debtor.

CREDITORS' PENALTIES.

Of course, that remedy will still exist under the new rules, but creditors, except for large amounts, will be slow to accept the penalties imposed on them for proceeding in the High Court where the case is within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts.

The new rules for the several Courts established by the Act have been drafted for some time, and we are assured that they are ready to be brought into operation as soon as the present bill dealing with the Court officers has been passed. It is hoped that the rules in the Circuit Court will at least make provision both for judgments by default of appearance and for a speedy disposal of those cases whether the debtor enters anappearance merely with a view of borrowing time till the next Sessions are held, perhaps, at an interval of months.

COURT OFFICERS BILL.

The Court-Officers Bill at present before the Legislature is complementary to the Courts of Justice Act, 1924. As soon as the draft bill was printed your Council met specially to consider it, and appointed a special committee to deal with it in detail. That committee accepted the general principles of the bill and devoted themselves to such details as would insure the efficient working of the several offices.

The central idea underlying this bill appears to be to treat all the officers appointed under it as a branch of the Civil Service, and to make the members of the staff of the several offices interchangeable. To a limited extent the Council agreed that this might be practicable, but in the case of some of the principal officers we regarded it as essential for the good working of the department that the principal officer should have a sound knowledge of law, which would be evidenced by his either having a professional qualification or by service in the particular office for a certain number of years.

In an especial degree we think this applies to (1) the office of the Registrar of the Chief Justice, who is in future to have the control of minors and lunatics; (2) the Examiner, who now takes the place of the Chief Clerk of the late Chancery Division; and (3) the Principal Probate officer, and we submitted amendments accordingly to the Minister for Justice. In company with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretary, I had an interview with the Minister, and we strongly urged on him the importance of this matter, and pointed out that the work done by these particular officers was largely of a judicial nature that could only be properly and efficiently done by a trained lawyer.

STILL IN DOUBT.

While we had no desire that the present officers filling these positions should be discharged, we were anxious that in the case of a new appointment the office of Examiner (formerly Chief Clerk) should be filled by a solicitor of not less than ten years' standing, and an amendment to that effect was proposed in the Committee stage in the Dail. This was the qualification prescribed for a Chief Clerk (whose work is now taken over by the Examiner) under the Chancery (Ireland) Act, 1867.

I regret that this amendment has so far not been accepted by the Minister, although he has agreed that the office of Registrar to the Chief Justice should be filled by a barrister. We think it equally important that the office of Examiner should be filled by a solicitor of experience, and also that the principal Probate officer should be a lawyer.

There were several other suggestions for amending the bill, some of these were accepted by the Minister. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him for the patient hearing which he gave our deputation, and I trust he will see his way to accept the amendments which we suggested, and which we believe are of vital importance if really efficient machinery is to be provided as to taking accounts and inquiries involving of necessity nice points of law.

THE SENATE.

Here, incidentally, I should like to call attention to the fact that our profession, carrying on, as it does, a strenuous practice, is greatly hampered in bringing useful constructive criticism on measures such as this, which so intimately concern the administration of justice, in that it has no representative either in the Dail or in the Senate.

The Constitution provided that so far as possible the several interests of the community should be represented in the Senate. Art, Literature, Science, Medicine, the Bar, Commerce, Agriculture and Labour are all more or less represented in the Senate. The solicitors' profession has not a single representative. This is not as it should be, and we earnestly hope that when next a senator is to be co-opted the claim of the profession and the advantage of its representation will be fairly considered.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The Council appointed Mr. Hayes, Mr. Seddall, and myself as their representatives at the conference of the Chamber of Commerce held to consider amendments in Bankruptcy Law. We attended several meetings of this conference, and, no doubt, you will have seen in the daily Press the several amendments suggested, which have been forwarded to the Minister for Justice and the Minister for Industry and Commerce.

The principal amendment in the recent suggestions is to make it possible to have a binding agreement for a composition with creditors without the necessity of obtaining the concurrence of every single one of these creditors, the amendment providing that a majority in number and three-fourths in value shall bind the other creditors. Such a provision is very necessary in small cases where the costs of an arrangement through the courts would be prohibitive.

CIRCUIT COURT APPEALS.

The Courts of Justice Act provides for the hearing of appeals from the Circuit Court Judge by two judges of the High Court on the shorthand writer's notes of the evidence taken before the Circuit Court Judge. We have had a good many complaints that this method of appeal is far from satisfactory. In a conflict of evidence this method of hearing an appeal is valueless, because the Court has no means whatever of discriminating the value of the evidence without seeing the witnesses, and accordingly has, on questions of fact, in nearly all cases, no alternative but to affirm the decision of the Circuit Court Judge.

If this method is continued, it is feared there must be very few appeals except on a question of law, and this is not a desirable state of affairs, especially where the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court has been so largely increased, and consequently important interests are involved. It has been suggested that the only satisfactory solution is to have a *viva voce* hearing of the appeal before the High Court Judges or Commissioners appointed for the hearing of those appeals sitting at stated periods in the principal towns. The Council are at present giving their earnest attention to this matter.

ENFORCEMENT OF COURT ORDERS.

The Enforcement of Law (Occasional Powers) Act of 1925 expired on 31st March last, and a new bill of a permanent nature entitled "The Enforcement of Court Orders Bill" has been passed through its several stages in the Dail. It made no provision to include orders already made under the previous Acts, and accordingly as the bill stood it would be necessary for a creditor to commence proceedings de novo under the new Act, with all the additional inconvenience and expense.

On the representation of your Council the Minister proposes to ask that the bill shall be amended to meet this objection in the Senate.

The new bill also omitted the making provision of rules and permitting forms for the current proceedings, and this defect the Minister for Justice has also agreed to have set right by amendment in the Senate, and we are assured that rules will provide for better facilities for the hearing of applications before the District Justices under this Act.

THE SOCIETY'S PREMISES.

As you are aware, the business of the Society is being carried on at present at the house, No. 45 Kildare street, under an arrangement with the Ministry, until such time as we shall have a permanent home. Since our last meeting we have been informed that it is the intention of the Government to restore the Four Courts, including the Society's premises.

The position of this matter is that we held our former premises at the Four Courts under lease from the Benchers for 999 years, subject to a rent of 1s. a year, and the Benchers in that lease entered into a covenant to maintain the premises. Our remedy, therefore, would be against the Benchers on this covenant, but it has been suggested by the Board of Works, who have the restoration in hands, that we should be allotted premises on a new site, which would be practically equal in all respects as regards space to our former buildings, and would contain similar halls, lecture theatre, library, Council Chamber, offices and consultation rooms, etc., with the additional advantage that it would be a self-contained building, with a main entrance, and also an entrance under cover to the courts.

These plans have been submitted by the Board of Works to us, and in general principle have been approved of by your Council, subject, of course, to the details being approved of by our own architect. The carrying through of these proposals is contingent on whether our Society can arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the Benchers, as if this is not possible we are entitled to, and shall insist on, our property being restored on the old site.

The matter is engaging at present the close attention of your Council, and we have every hope that the Benchers and the Bar will agree to the arrangements and plans which we received from the Board of Works, and which in principle we are prepared to accept.

EDUCATION.

Believing as we do that our *status* as a learned profession depends largely on the education of its members, we have endeavoured to keep the standard of our examinations—the Preliminary, Intermediate and Final—at a high level, and we in every way encourage our students to attend, not alone our own lectures, but the law lectures given in the Universities, and to become members of the Apprentices' Debating Societies. I have had the pleasant duty of presiding at one of their meetings, and I am pleased to say the standard of debate, both as regards argument and oratory, was of a high order.

NORTHERN LAW SOCIETY AND SOUTHERN LAW ASSOCIATION.

In January last myself and the two Vice-Presidents had the honour of being guests at the annual dinner of the Southern Law Association. I believe this is the first time that your Presidents has been officially invited to Cork, and I gladly availed myself of the occasion in the hope that such meetings may tend further to cement the bond of union between us and our Southern friends.

In view of the political partition of our country, I am more gratified to learn that our Northern brethren contemplate inviting me as your President to Belfast. I need scarcely say that I shall make it my convenience to go. Many practitioners in Northern Ireland still remain members of our Society

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Personal visit of BROMLEY CHALLENOR,
Supported by ENID COOPER,
AND FULL WEST-END COMPANY, IN
At 7.45 WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD
FROM THE PRINCE'S THEATRE, LONDON.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.30.
Next Week:— CHARLES DORAN
AND HIS SHAKESPEAREAN COMPANY.
Mon.—Much Ado About Nothing. Tues.—Twelfth Night. Wed. Mat.—Hamlet. Wed. Eve.—Othello. Thurs.—Julius Cæsar. Fri.—Merchant of Venice. Sat. Mat.—Macbeth. Sat. Eve.—Richard III.

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(LATE EMPIRE).
TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 7 and 9.
A MUSICAL COMEDY REVUE,
IN 9 ATTEMPTS.
"MAKING MONEY."
Star Cast Includes:
Dan Rayner, Martin and O'Brien, Irving and Babs.
Box Office: 11-4. Phone 3808.

ABBEY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF ABBEY COMPANY'S SEASON.
To-Night and Following Nights, at 8 p.m.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
"AUTUMN FIRE,"
A Play in Three Acts by T. C. Murray.
Booking at Theatre (10.30 to 3, and 4.30 to 6), and at Clery's, Lower O'Connell street.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
BEN LYON & VIOLA DANA
IN
"THE NECESSARY EVIL."
DAILY at 2.40, 4.50, 7.0 and 9.10 p.m.

METROPOLE BALLROOM.
A CARNIVAL DANCE AND CABARET
WILL BE HELD ON
SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1926.
In connection with the visit of the French Football Team, Cercle Athletique de Paris, who will be present together with several Parisian lady and gentlemen visitors.
DANCING FROM 8 p.m. to 12.
Carnival Dress Optional.
Mr. John Clarke Barry's Full Symphony Orchestra.
TICKETS 5/-
Obtainable at Metropole Booking Office.

METROPOLE
RESTAURANT AND GRILL ROOM.
Outstanding for Quality and Moderate Prices.
Table d'Hôte Lunch, Second Floor—2/6.
Fully Licensed. Orchestral Music.

THE GRAFTON.
"UNDER WESTERN SKIES,"
With NORMAN KERRY and ANN CORNWALL.
A Glorious Drama of the Great Open Spaces.
SHOWING at 2.30, 4.45, 7, 9.15.
Next Week—CONWAY TEARLE, in
"SOCIETY SNOBS."

GRAND CENTRAL.
"A THIEF IN PARADISE."
A SPLENDID SUPER FEATURE OF
UNUSUAL STRENGTH AND COMEDY.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO'.
"WINNING THROUGH,"
Featuring RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.
ORGAN RECITALS
BY
Dr. GEORGE H. P. HEWSON.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MAY 19th, at 4.45
THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 20th, at 8.
OFFERINGS FOR CHOIR FUND.

BRITISH EMPIRE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY (DUBLIN BRANCH).
A PUBLIC LECTURE
"A GREAT DUBLIN SHAKESPEREAN,"
Will be delivered by
THE PRESIDENT, J. H. A. JOHNSON, Esq., LL.D., F.R.H.S.,
In the
HALL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND
(6 Kildare street)
(By kind permission of the President and Fellows),
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 19th MAY, 1926,
At 4 p.m.

CO. DUBLIN INTER-SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC COMPETITION,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), AT 2.30 P.M.
AT LANSDOWNE ROAD.
Admission—Adults 1/-; Schoolboys 6d.

LAWN TENNIS.
IRELAND v. SPAIN,
MAY 20, 21 & 22,
AT
FITZWILLIAM LAWN TENNIS CLUB.
Tickets issued for May 14th and 15th will be available for May 21st and 22nd, and tickets dated Monday, May 17th, for Thursday, May 20th.

CARLOW DOG SHOW,
WHIT MONDAY (MAY 24th).
SPECIAL RAILWAY FACILITIES ON GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAYS.
RETURN TICKET AT SINGLE FARE FROM DUBLIN, &c.
Return Tickets at single fare will be issued from WATERFORD, TULLAMORE, MARYBOROUGH, via KILKENNY, CLONDALKIN and INTERMEDIATE STATIONS. On production of voucher signed by Show Secretary exhibitors can get RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE from all stations from SATURDAY, May 22nd, to TUESDAY, MAY 25th.
Dogs carried back free on surrender of usual voucher.
JAMES J. ROCKETT, Hon. Sec., Carlow.

The Coal Strike has not interfered with deliveries throughout Ireland of
GREW'S CIDER.
In Bottle and in Casks.
Agents, A. and R. Thwaites and Co., Ltd., Dublin.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
SPEND THE EVENING
AT
DUN LAOGHAIRE.
FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICE
THERE AND BACK.
3rd Class ..... 9d.
1st Class 1/2
Tickets available after 6.0 p.m. Week-days; 2.0 p.m. Sundays.
Tickets available for day of issue only.
Tickets issued at Amiens street, Tara street, and Westland Row Stations, which will also be available to Sandycove.
*On Wednesdays and Saturdays the issue of these Cheap Tickets will commence after 2.0 p.m.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.

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TRAINS FOR CURRAGH RACES.

The Great Southern Railways Company will run fast special trains from Kingsbridge to the Curragh Races to-day, to-morrow and on Thursday. The times and fares are set out in the company's advertisement. Cheap fares will also be available from Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford and other stations.

On Saturday next the Great Southern Company will run a frequent service of special trains between Harcourt street, Dublin, and Leopardstown racecourse.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
TO-NIGHT ..... TO-NIGHT.
TOM ARNOLD presents
THE ACTUAL PARIS PRODUCTION OF THE
FOLIES BERGERE REVUE.
Cast includes:
JULIAN ROSE,
PEGGY SCOTT, SUSAN LEE, JANE LEE,
16....FOLIES BERGERE GIRLS....16
MAX AVIESON THE MONMARTRE QUARTETTE
In their Original Parts,
DARROLL RICHARDS, STAN STANFORD,
AND THE PALLADIUM BEAUTY CHORUS.

THE PAVILION,
DUN LAOGHAIRE. 3 o'c. to 10.15.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS,
IN HIS MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION,
"DON Q, SON OF ZORRO."
VIVIDLY THRILLING FROM START TO FINISH.
At 3.5, 5.40 and 8.20. Pictorial, Felix, etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY ..... 3-10.30. CONTINUOUS.
CLAIRE WINDSOR,
PAT O'MALLEY, In ROBERT FRAZER,
"THE WHITE DESERT."
From the Novel by Courtney Riley Cooper.
Also
THE SELMA FOLLIES BAND
IN AN ARTISTIC VOCAL, DANCING AND MUSICAL SCENA.
Including the LATEST BALLROOM HITS.
And MARGERY GING'S rendering of
"I'M SITTING ON TOP OF THE WORLD."
Each Item performed in a Special Stage Scena.
SELMA FOLLIES APPEAR AT 6.50 and 8.45.

CLERYS BALLROOM.
LAWN TENNIS DANCE.
SATURDAY NEXT, 8 to 12.
Book Now. T. LEGGETT BYRNE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHURCH OF IRELAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING,
GREGG HALL TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 8 p.m.
Chairman—LORD BISHOP OF DERRY.
Speakers:—
Very Rev. the DEAN OF OSSORY.
Rev. R. K. HANNA, A.M., Moderator Elect of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Special Solos:—
Mrs. A. E. HUGHES, Mr. T. GILL WALLIS,
Choral Items under Direction of
Rev. C. R. MILLIGAN, A.M.
Tea 7.30. Collection.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN IRELAND.
TO-DAY,
A MEETING FOR DIOCESAN SECRETARIES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS in the Central Office, 2.15 p.m.
At 8.30 p.m.—A GENERAL CONFERENCE FOR ASSOCIATES, in The Hall, 35 Dawson street. Chairman: The Hon. Georgina Dillon, President G.F.S., Ireland. Address—"The Need for Training." Miss Cunningham, M.A., Warden, Trinity Hall. Tea 7.45.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), MAY 19th.
At 11.30 a.m.—THE ANNUAL SERVICE, with celebration of Holy Communion, in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral (by kind permission of the Dean), for Associates and friends. Address by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath.

CHURCH OF IRELAND JEWS' SOCIETY.
ANNUAL MEETING,
Will (D.V.) be held in
THE GREGG MEMORIAL HALL, DAWSON STREET,
TUESDAY, MAY 18th, at Five o'clock.
Chairman—
The Ven. the ARCHDEACON OF LISMORE.
Speaker—The Rev. C. F. W. FLAD, of Tunis and Algeciras.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.
ANNUAL MEETING,
MISSION BUILDINGS, TOWNSEND STREET.
TO-DAY, at 4.30 p.m.
Chairman—Sir Robert Kennedy, K.C.M.G., D.L.
Speakers—
Rev. I. Sivitер, H. E. Boultbee, R. Mercer Wilson.
Reports of all branches of work.
Collection for Funds of Society.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
PROFESSORSHIP OF NATIONAL ECONOMICS OF IRELAND.
Applications are invited by the Governing Body of University College, Dublin for the Professorship of National Economics of Ireland. The statutory salary attached to the Professorship is £800, with bonus of one-third.
Applicants must forward 100 printed copies of their applications and testimonials to the Secretary not later than June 15th, 1926.
JOHN W. BACON, M.A.,
Secretary and Bursar.
May 18th, 1926.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE CONGRESS,
JULY 8th—16th.
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.
OFFERS OF HOSPITALITY FOR DELEGATES WILL BE WELCOMED BY THE
HON. SECRETARIES,
4 EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

BIRDS' NEST, KINGSTOWN.
ANNUAL I.C.M. MEETING
UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED, THROUGH ILLNESS,
FROM 20th MAY TO SEPTEMBER.
FURTHER NOTICE LATER.

IN connection with the Easter Holiday Essay Competition, the prizes offered by the Council of the Royal Zoological Society of Ireland were awarded as:—
1st prize—Edith M. P. Johnson, Diocesan School, Adelaide road.
2nd Prize (Girl)—Mary Kathleen Ward, Dominican Convent, Sion Hill, Blackrock.
2nd prize (Boy)—John Kennel Floster, Morgan's School, Castleknock.
Special prizes presented by Sir Frederick Moore—Florence Alice Davis, Bertrand School, Eccles street, and William David Lander, Morgan's School, Castleknock.

THE DOOR
TO
ECONOMY
IN DRESS.
There are solid advantages in Having one's Shirts made to measure by Seales, who have 70 years' experience of the craft and customers in all parts of the world, who continually send in repeat orders.
E. AND W.
SEALE,
LTD.,
97/99 GRAFTON ST.,
DUBLIN.
To begin with, SEALES' made to measure Shirts last three times as long as ready-mades; secondly—there is no tax on them; thirdly—they really fit you comfortably; fourthly—well, why not call in and hear the rest of the story?
QUALITY,
FIT, STYLE,
COMFORT,
ECONOMY.

TEN KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH.

MEXICO CITY, Monday.

A train carrying Federal troops to-day jumped the track and fell into a canyon near Ixmiquilpan (Central Mexico). Ten men are reported dead, and thirty injured.—(Reuter.)

The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1926.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

The Free State Senate yesterday passed the Protection of the Community (Special Powers) Bill. It will come into operation immediately.—(Page 5.)

The need of speeding up the administration of justice, particularly the work of the Chancery Division, was referred to yesterday by the President of the Incorporated Law Society at its half-yearly meeting in Dublin.—(Page 5.)

Owing to the coal strike the evening mail boat service between Kingstown and Holyhead has been suspended.—(Page 7.)

At yesterday's sitting in Dublin of the Food Prices Commission evidence was given as to the high costs of production of both bread and milk in Dublin.—(Page 5.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Work was resumed yesterday in most of the areas affected by the general strike.—(Page 7.)

Railway services are to be restricted until the coal dispute is settled.—(Page 7.)

The House of Commons yesterday discussed safeguarding of industries in Committee on the vote for the Board of Trade.—(Page 8.)

ABROAD.

The Polish Provisional Government has held its first meeting, and has issued a proclamation stating that food supplies are being rushed to the city.—(Page 7.)

Abd-el-Krim's forces have burned five pro-Spanish villages in the Tangier zone and have ambushed some three hundred men of the Spanish Foreign Legion, killing or capturing them all.—(Page 8.)

SPORTING.

At Kilbeggan yesterday Clare Island won the Brusna Plate, Lisamore the Midland Plate, Newsboy the Loughnagore Plate, Gate Book the Spring Plate, O May the Tally-ho Plate, and Provincial Boy the Kilbeggan Challenge Cup.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Stock Markets were very cheerful, and substantial gains were registered in all directions.—(Page 4.)

Lombard street was again well supplied with funds, and short loans were made at 4 per cent. The New York exchange was firm.—(Page 4.)

Dublin Market was firm all round. Guinness, Bank of Ireland Stock, and Courtaulds were strong points. Provincial Tram Prefs. rose 42s. 6d. to 100s.—(Page 4.)

Debts and Credit.

The arrival in London of M. Raoul Péret, the French Minister for Finance, marks another stage in the gradual return of Europe to normal conditions after the great upheaval of the war. Most of the war debts have been "settled" by funding arrangements, and as these irritating obstacles to financial progress are disappearing the monetary relations between the countries which took part in the war are becoming stabilised. The funding operation by which France proposes to discharge her debt of nearly £600,000,000 to Great Britain, is governed by last autumn's agreement between His Majesty's Government and M. Caillaux. Under that arrangement France will pay a standard annuity of £12,500,000 for a period of sixty-two years, but the full payments will not begin until 1931. A first instalment of £4,000,000 is being paid during the present year, and the object of M. Péret's visit to London is primarily to settle with Mr. Winston Churchill the annual payments which will be made during the next four years. The British Treasury is believed to hold the view that France can afford to pay considerably more than £4,000,000 *per annum*, especially as she has contracted to pay an annuity of £6,000,000 to the United States. France has gained a great advantage by the Caillaux agreement. The total interest which His Majesty's Government is forced to pay on France's debt is £29,000,000 *per annum*. Even when the full Caillaux payments are in force, therefore, the British Treasury still will be required to find £16,500,000 for the service of this obligation, while during the present year it must find £25,000,000. M. Péret will have no cause for complaint if Mr. Churchill presses for an increase of the present annuity of £4,000,000.

British finance seems to be proof against every attack. In any other country a general strike would have invoked an almost immediate financial crisis, with corresponding reactions on the foreign exchanges. It is true that during the first week of the recent upheaval in England sterling fell to an almost negligible extent in New York. Instead of its normal value of 4.86 dollars, the pound fetched 4.85 5-16 dollars for a few days; but as soon as the strike was broken sterling rose above par of exchange for the first time in eleven years. Strangely enough, although the pound held its own throughout the strike, foreign currencies, which always are sensitive to economic tendencies in England, suffered severely. The French franc was the most notable example. On the very first day of the stoppage in England French currency began to drop. The political upheaval in Germany and Poland probably accelerated its fall; but there can be no doubt that the general strike was the prime cause of its downward movement, which culminated in its unprecedented collapse to the level of 161 to the pound sterling. The Belgian franc also suffered reverses during the period of the strike, while the Italian lira experienced a sharp fall in sympathy with its sister currencies. Yet Britain's credit held. At no period during the strike was there the least danger of financial panic. A few speculators indulged in "bear" selling on the Stock Exchange, with the result that they were taught a smart lesson; but the purchase of British bills and securities by Continental buyers never stopped, so strong was international confidence in Britain's stability.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Churchill stated that, if the coal stoppage is not prolonged, ther will be no reason this year to propose any additional taxation. This is excellent news for the taxpayer. As Mr. Churchill said, of course, the effects of the strike on revenue receipts will not become manifest until next year; but he seems to share the view, expressed yesterday by the President of the Board of Trade, that increased industrial and commercial activity during the remainder of the financial year will compensate for the heavy loss of profits during the strike. England's international prestige has risen enormously within the last fortnight. The world's Press has resounded with eulogies of the English character. Friend and foe alike have paid tribute to those qualities of calm resolve and unhurried good humour which have risen to such heights during the crisis; and foreign admiration is likely to find expression in increased orders for British goods. Prestige is one of the *imponderabilia* of international trade. It is a fugitive thing, almost impossible to define in concrete terms, yet tremendously important to a nation's economy. Like the "good-will" of a business house, it is more easily lost than gained, and the fact that in England's case it has been enhanced almost beyond measure is the best possible guarantee of her swift economic recovery. The final settlement of the French debt will liquidate the last outstanding war obligation, and by its removal of a source of annoying controversy will tend to add new strength to Franco-British friendship.

The Emigrant Ship.

During the past few days no fewer than 1,200 emigrants have sailed from Queenstown by five liners. From Ulster also large numbers have swelled the stream of young men and women leaving Ireland for ever. From the North most of the emigrants are said to be going to the Dominions on the "assisted passage" system, to find employment as farm labourers and as domestic servants. The young people from the South are bound for the United States, where they will take up manual work in the mines of Pennsylvania or on the docks and in the kitchens of New York. Those who have seen the emigrant ships filling, or have chanced to see the lads and girls passing through Dublin for Liverpool, concur in reporting that it is the best of Ireland's surviving rural youth that is going overseas. Indeed, the terms on which the American authorities issue permits for emigration are so stringent that all but the soundest human material is rejected. The splendid physique of the Western counties—men who lift the plough like a golf stick, although nourished only on oatmeal, potatoes, milk and butter—is leaving our shores. Those who have seen the little fields of the West cultivated with such patient endeavour that the worst land yields its fruits and the corn brushes the very wheels of the railway trains know what frugality and industry belonged to the fathers of these emigrants. The farming skill learned in this rough school will be useless to these workers when they land in the New World, where conditions are utterly different and the work open to them is in no way related to agriculture. There is something radically wrong with a country which casts its young folk forth untrained for the life that they are to face, while its broad fields, which they are skilled to plough and reap, lie waste, undrained and overgrown by thistles. The fathers of these emigrants reared respectable families and maintained a decent, if frugal, home life upon little holdings. The land which they laboured has not lost fruitfulness, and would yield to hard-working cultivators at least as much comfort as they are likely to enjoy as unskilled labourers across the sea. It should be the ceaseless endeavour of those public persons and spiritual guides who have the ear of the country folk to urge the young either to settle down to an industrious life upon the ancient soil or, if they are bent on emigration, to equip themselves by study for respectable employment in which they may prove a credit to themselves and to the land that reared them.

Full Steam Ahead.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, one of the railway workers' leaders in England, calculates that the National Union of Railwaymen has lost £1,000,000 through the general strike, and that the companies' losses will not be smaller than £5,500,000. This estimate does not include consequential damages, which are likely to be far in excess of Mr. Cramp's formidable figures. The strikers' staggering blow to industry must diminish railway traffic for a long time. The railways may not recover a considerable part of the business which was diverted to the roads in the past fortnight; and, of course, any resulting curtailment of railway services must mean unemployment among railwaymen. In these circumstances the companies will have an uphill fight during the coming months. On two conditions only, indeed, will they be able to re-establish their prosperity. They must enjoy complete freedom from internal disputes, and their efforts must be supported by the full energies and entire loyalty of their staffs. These necessities are the burden of the message which the General Manager of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway addresses to-day to the Company's huge army of workers. Some of these men may be going back to work with sore feelings; but no trace of the bitterness of recent conflict lingers in Mr. H. G. Burgess's simple, earnest and hearty words. He asks the men to dismiss all notions of injury, to think hard and soberly about the present position, and to put their backs into the task of recovery and progress. The good work which he expects from them will be done not only for the public welfare and for the Company's shareholders, but for their own wives and children, since "the Company and its staff must sink or swim together." We hope that this appeal, uttered in the true spirit of Mr. Baldwin's gospel of industrial conciliation, will have a still wider audience than that to which it is addressed. It is more urgently and more painfully applicable to the hardly-stricken Irish companies than to the powerful and still rich railway corporations of England. Here, as in England, the companies and their servants must sink or swim together. Here, even more surely and far more quickly than in England, strife between masters and men must bring ruin to both and calamity to the State.

A Legal Fiction.

Whence sprang the legend of the law's delays which has pervaded English literature from "Hamlet" to "Bleak House?" Is it possible, in spite of Abraham Lincoln, to "fool all the people all the time"? Did Shakespeare, who had studied "the trade of sovereignty," and did Dickens, who had been a clerk in Doctors' Commons, set themselves wilfully to libel the institutions of the law? Their suggestion was, of course, that the law's machinery, from top to bottom, deliberately protracts and complicates litigation in order that its practitioners may enrich themselves at the cost of their clients. The charge was denied yesterday in a limited fashion, but in the flattest terms, by Dr. T. G. Quirke, President of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland. He pointed out that solicitors—he said nothing about barristers—lost rather than gained from prolonged law-suits. In most cases they are not paid till a suit has run its course, and, during the proceedings they are out of pocket through counsels' fees, duties, stamps, and a variety of other expenses. The most prosperous solicitors have the fewest arrears. This argument is convincing so far as the solicitors are concerned, and the explanation of the law's delays—if avoidable delays are admitted—must be sought elsewhere. In the *Spectator*, at any rate, the solicitors' profession is a resolute champion of speedy justice. Dr. Quirke's address to the Law Society's half-yearly meeting reviewed the recent and contemplated changes in the legal system, and showed that all the Society's criticisms and suggestions have been directed towards the "speeding up" of the administration of justice. Its advice has been offered, not always fruitlessly, upon the details of bankruptcy reform, the hearing of Circuit Court appeals, and the provisions of the Court Officers' Bill, which is now before Parliament. By these labours the solicitors have put the country under a debt for which, as Dr. Quirke complains justly, total exclusion from the Free State Senate is a poor return.

THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SIR BRYAN MAHON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I would be much obliged if you will find space in your paper for the following. I write as an ex-Service man and as a subscriber to the War Memorial. I have taken some trouble to ascertain the views of the ex-Service men, and I am confident that, as a body, they are opposed to the Merrion square scheme. The wishes of the survivors and comrades of those we wish to honour ought to be taken into consideration, especially in view of the distinct understanding upon which, as Lord Glenavy has reminded us, the money was given.

As regards the subscribers, many friends of mine have spoken to me on the subject, some for the proposal and some against. The majority have been against. Personally, I am against it. One argument used by those in favour of it is that no alternative scheme has been proposed. As to that I cannot say, as I have had nothing to do with it; but I make a suggestion now—that a suitable and dignified memorial be erected at once in Phœnix Park at a cost not exceeding £3,000. This would be available as an assembly place for the relatives of the fallen, the general public and for us ex-Service men on the 11th November, to do honour to our comrades who gave their lives for their King and country. The Phœnix Park contains the memorial of one of our greatest Irish soldiers, the Duke of Wellington.

The remainder of the money might be expended in endowing beds in hospitals in different parts of Ireland for the use of ex-Service men and their families and to be continued to their descendants; but this is only a suggestion. Erect the memorial at once. The money is safe, and its disposal to the best advantage can be considered later.

I have heard it suggested that an exchange from the decision of the War Memorial Committee is impossible and illegal. We have read Lord Glenavy's letter in the *Irish Times*. That is not his opinion, and I personally am satisfied to take his opinion in legal matters.

An argument used in favour of the Merrion square scheme is that it will give employment to ex-Service men. That I do not believe. No contractor will bind himself to employ any particular labour, and, even if he did, it would only be for a limited number of men living in Dublin. Men in the country would gain no advantage, as even if they were offered employment, there is no accommodation for them in Dublin.—Yours, etc.,

BRYAN MAHON, General.

Mullaboden, May 17th, 1926.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference—Pressure is highest to the south-west of the British Isles, and a depression near South Greenland is moving eastward. Weather will be mainly fair and somewhat warmer, but rain may occur later in Ireland and West Scotland.

N.W. Ireland.—Wind backing west or south-west, light or moderate, freshening; fair to cloudy, some rain later; visibility mainly good; moderate temperature.

N.E., S.E. and S.W. Ireland.—Wind north-west, backing west or south-west, light or moderate; fine to cloudy, perhaps slight rain later; visibility good; somewhat warmer.

S.W. Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to South-West Ireland; Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.—Wind north-west, light or moderate; fair, but cloudy at times; visibility moderate to good; sea slight.

N.W. Seaboard.—Wind backing west to south-west, light or moderate, freshening; cloudy, perhaps rain later; visibility good to moderate; sea slight or moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall Barometers and Thermometers, 12 Suffolk Street, Dublin:—
(Advt.)

DUBLIN WEATHER REPORT.

May	Bar.	Thermometer. Temp. 10 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Grass Min.	Wind.	Rain m.m.	Sun hours
10	29.472	49.9	56	45	44	S.W.	1.9	1.3
11	29.480	44.0	55	44	42	W.	2.1	8.2
12	29.426	45.0	54	42	29	S.W.	4.5	4.4
13	30.045	45.6	50	41	36	N.W.	1.5	6.7
14	30.070	43.7	52	37	31	N.W.	3.3	5.6
15	30.188	46.1	50	37	33	N.	0.5	7.5
16	30.178	48.3	52	34	28	—	—	13.0

SUN.
SUMMER TIME.

To-day	Rises	5.22	Sets 9.22
To-morrow	"	5.20	" 9.25
Lighting-up Time			..... 10.22

HIGH WATER—DUBLIN.
SUMMER TIME.

To-day	Morning	4.35	Afternoon 5.1
To-morrow	"	5.30	" 6.2

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"When Knights were Bold," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Folies Bergere Revue, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Olympia Theatre—"Making Money," 7 and 9.
Abbey Theatre—"Autumn Fire," 8 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—"The White Desert," 3 to 10.30 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—"The Necessary Evil," 2.40, 4.50, 7 and 9.10 p.m.
Grafton Cinema—"Under Western Skies," 2.30, 4.45, 7, and 9.15 p.m.
Grand Central Cinema—"A Thief in Paradise."
Bohemian Picture Theatre—"Winning Through."
The Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"Don Q," 3.5, 5.40, and 8.20 p.m.
Bail Ecclesiastica, 3 p.m.
Church of Ireland Synod, 12 noon.
Provincial Tramways Co., Jury's Hotel, 3 p.m.
Harding Working Boys' Home, Lord Edward street, 4.50 p.m.
Dublin Brick Co., Ltd., Dolphin's Barn, 11.30 a.m.
Church of Ireland Jews' Society, Gregg Hall, 8 p.m.
Church of Ireland Temperance Society, Gregg Hall, 8 p.m.
Irish Church Missions, Townsend street, 4.30 p.m.
G.F.S. Associates—General Conference, 35 Dawson street, 8.30 p.m.

NO TERRITORIAL TRAINING.

It is officially stated in London that in consequence of the recent emergency all Territorial Army training camps, due to assemble on or before June 15th, are cancelled.

THE BEE PEOPLE.

(BY I. J. NORTH-BOMFORD.)

Many Irish gardens which once resounded with the voices of the Bee People are now silent. A scourge, to which experts have given so vague a name, has of late years devastated their homes. There is the more need, on the threshold of the bright days, to fill the empty houses with healthy and vigorous families; for Irish honey, from the luscious apple-blossom to the winey-flavoured heather, is especially fragrant. Apart from the delight of the house-keeper in seeing her store room filled with quantities of pure and delicious preserve, what joy of living, what glamour of romance and mystery, do the bees bring with them to our gardens!

The true bee-lover is never weary of watching the wonders of the hive. The extraordinary fertility of the queen, laying as many as three thousand eggs a day, which become queens, workers or drones, according to the size of the cell where the egg is placed; the creation of the army of the drones with their glossy forms and flashing eyes, so that one of them, the most splendid of all, may wed the queen far up in the ether, and so preserve the continuity of the race, only to fall dead when the act of marriage is consummated; the proclamation of the sentence of death and the ruthless execution of it upon these wastrels of the hive, when autumn comes, bringing hints of famine and cold—these are some of the wondrous episodes in the lives of the Bee People.

There are more astounding facts still. It may happen, by mischance, that the source of life itself is cut off and the queenless colony threatened with extinction. In such a crisis a worker bee has been known to become fertile, and from the egg has emanated a queen.

These Bee People, do they speak to one another? Maeterlinck tries to prove that they do. He put some honey upon his table and placed there one of the bee folk which he carried from a distant hive. As it sipped the nectar, he gently touched it with some bright blue paint. Soon it flew away and in a short space returned with two companions, whom he treated in a similar way. He repeated the operation, and it was not long before his room was resonant with a gay company, each wearing a badge of blue. Of late German naturalists have come to the same conclusion. They believe that the Bee People communicate with one another by sign language—in the Pavlova-like gyrations of the dance.

The bees have inspired a vast amount of literature, and most of it, from Virgil down to Maeterlinck and Tickner Edwardes, is entrancing. Maeterlinck's book, despite its beauty, is depressing. He finds an immense sadness in their unremitting toil, in the iron discipline of the hive, where the individual counts for naught and the community is all. Yet there can be no place for sadness in these lives spent in wholesome toil, where no strike spirit can shatter their prosperity. What feasts of colour and sweet scents are theirs! What adventurous journeyings! What sweet sleep when labour is ended! Let us people our lonely gardens with the bee folk. The fruit trees will yield heavier crops, the flowers gain richer and more varied colours. If you are the right sort of person, the Bee People will soon grow to know you and pay you uncomplainingly a handsome tribute of their wealth.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

The announcement has been made by the Lord Chamberlain that Their Majesties will hold Courts at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, June 9th, and Thursday, June 10th, when the summonses issued to ladies for May 15th and 14th will hold good. The third and fourth Courts of the season are now fixed for Wednesday, July 7th, and Thursday, July 8th.

The Prince of Wales visited Lord's cricket ground yesterday afternoon during the Australian and M.C.C. match. Owing to the bad light play was suspended for a time, and this enabled His Royal Highness to converse with the players. To-day the Prince will leave London for Newquay to pay a private visit to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Among a long list of candidates for election to the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, is Lord Louis Mountbatten, who will be balloted for when the postponed meeting of the Club is held. There is renewed activity at Cowes, where a record number of yachts is expected this season.

Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and Princess Helena Victoria are among the patronesses of the ball in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Victoria Hospital for Children, which will be held on Wednesday, June 30th, at 18 Carlton House terrace, which Lady Tate is lending for the occasion. The Countess of Ypres, chairman, and a large and influential committee are working strenuously to achieve a successful result.

Many movements are reported in diplomatic circles in London. After a short stay in Paris the Portuguese Ambassador and Madame de Mattos have returned to London. The Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Rivera Schreiber, has arrived in England and has taken up his residence at the Peruvian Legation in Holland Park, S.W. The newly appointed Military Attaché to the United States Embassy in London, Major Charles Mettler, and Mrs. Mettler have arrived in London from New York.

The Earl of Kingston returned to his place near Boyle last month from the South of France, where he spent the winter. He is now fishing in Lough Arrow. The Earl of Kenmare has arrived in London from Dublin, where he was staying for the Spring Show, at which he made a number of purchases. Lord Monteagle has arrived in Dublin from Mount Trenchard, Foynes.

The Earl and Countess of Courtown and Lady Marjorie Stopford have arrived in London for the season. Priscilla Countess Annesley has arrived in London from Paris, where she spent a few days on her return from Algiers and Corsica.

Mrs. Haughton, wife of the United States Ambassador; Cora Countess of Strafford, Viscountess Maidstone, Viscountess Harcourt, the Hon. Lady Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Brett, Lady Struthers and Mrs. F. G. Huntington were among the audience at the American Women's Club for the last concert of the spring series, when Mr. Ralph Lawton gave a pianoforte recital.

The most exquisite little Frocks and Coats for the young folk are to be seen in great variety in the New Department for Juveniles at Switzers, Grafton street.

Holiday Frocks, Tennis Frocks, Wash Frocks, Sports Suits and Hats. Wonderful range of choice.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South Great George's street. Warehouse open all day Wednesdays.

Chancellor and Son, Photographers. New Electric Studio, 7 Grafton street, Dublin.

The new sleeveless jumper suit in navy tricoline worn over a grey crêpe-de-chine shirt for 6½ gns. at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Arrivals:—Dr. Cyril Bradlaw, Miss R. Knowles, Miss Rae Wigoder, Colonel Cuffe, Mrs. Cuffe, Miss P. Cuffe, the Rev. Albert Crotty, Miss Margaret O'Kelly, Mrs. Hubert Prost, William Edwards, Miss Veronica Cuffe, Miss Edith Rooke, Lady Robinson, Mrs. Symes, Miss Mabel Kelly, Oliver Hone, Paloma Hone, W. Newman, T. M. Webb, Miss Beardman, R. T. P. Bennett.

Departures:—William R. Burgess, Mary H. Burgess, Mrs. Percy Hay, Mrs. Perry Odlum, Miss Odlum, Mrs. Ninian Faulkner, Mrs. Bamford, Miss J. Bamford, Dr. and Mrs. Blackwell, H. C. F. Johnston, Miss Ffrench, Miss Shelby, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, J. R. Greene, P. F. Flood, J. L. N. Ogden, Miss Kathleen Arighe, H. Clements, Miss C. H. Rossiter, J. C. Gillespie, J. J. Bates, Captain Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Haskins.

Other Arrivals and Departures will be found in "Dublin and the Provinces."

Whitsuntide Fashions display this week at McBirney's.

Removals Undertaken by motor vans. Furniture Stored in the only Fire-proof Depository in Ireland.—Millar and Beatty, Ltd.

1926 Rover Cars on show. Rover House, 16 Lord Edward street, Dublin.

Marleen is showing a collection of Exclusive Sports Suits this week.—The Rose Triangle, 114 St. Stephen's Green.

Radio Superb—The Marconi Straight 8. Free demonstration.—"Hogan for Wireless." The Radio House, 56 Henry street, Dublin.

16 Mahogany case French Clocks, 30 hr. 27/6; 8 day 45/-.—J. Morton, Jeweller, Nassau st.

Special Show of Millinery on to-morrow (Wednesday). Models copied from 35/6. Ready-to-wear Hats, 15/11. Large fittings stocked.—Davis

LONDON LETTER.

A NEW START.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

London made a new start this morning. ...l matters were much as they used to ... except that the morning paper refused ...accompany the morning milk, and the ...tman was hours later than is usual. ... the roads to town traffic was in full ...ng, tram, 'bus and tube all being in ...rking order, and the suburban railway ...ffic was better than it had been for ...ortnight, and there were many grateful ...rts and fewer worn-out soles as a ...ult. As the day advanced the position ...ame still more normal; for at one ...ock Fleet street was electrified by the ...uts of the newspaper runners when the ...ening Standard, the Evening News, and ... Star once again, in real solid news- ...per form, were on sale. There was a ...h for copies, but the papers did not ...appear, as papers have been doing of ...; for in a few moments there were ...ther supplies, and Fleet street had ...led down to one of its old ways again.

Cramp and the Strike.

Mr. Cramp, the Industrial Secretary of ... National Union of Railwaymen, made ...speech at Plymouth last night to the ...ct that "there would not again be a ...eral strike; but he did not believe that ...would ever be carried out effectively, ...ause, if carried to its logical conclusion, ...y starved and paralysed themselves as ...l as everybody else. The railway ...ions saved their lives by the action ...ich they took regarding the agree- ...nt." Mr. Cramp is considered to be a ...y clever and capable man, and it is ...ficult to understand why he with others ...ped to commit his Union to an adven- ...e which he foresaw would be a failure. ...is is a question which is being asked ...one another by many thousands of rail- ...rmen to-day. There is something about ...s and other socialist speeches concern- ... the strike which requires considera- ...n. It is denied that the strike was ex- ...ted to be a great success; if that was ... then there must have been another ...ect than sympathy with the miners in ...cing it.

Counting the Cost.

Mr. Churchill gave the House of Com- ...ns a pleasant surprise this afternoon. ...en he stated that he did not think the ...eral strike would cost more than three- ...arters of a million pounds, and that he ... not propose to move for any additional ...tation. Mr. Churchill also said that ... did not anticipate any appreciable dis- ...bance in the current financial year as ...result of the strike. It was rumoured ... Government circles when the strike ...gan that the expenditure necessarily ...ailed would amount to many millions, ... this seems to have been an exaggera- ...n, and was, probably, propaganda. The ...istance given by volunteers in every ...ection has naturally decreased the ex- ...diture entailed, and I understand that ... also applies to the use of lorries and ...or cars, many of which were lent to ... Government without payment.

Transport Expenses.

...part from direct losses owing to dis- ...ation of business, London commercial ...ses had to bear quite a considerable ...ense for the purpose of transporting ...r staffs to the city. One firm of ...derate dimensions engaged twenty motor ...ches to bring clerks to its offices, and ...bill to-day amounted to over £3,000. ...s amount represents £12 per day per ...icle for eleven days, plus £400 for in- ...ance of the passengers against injury. ...all the banks and similar institutions, ...well as many commercial houses, char- ...d similar coaches for the convenience ...their staffs, the expense involved for ...sportation alone represents a by no ...ns negligible item. The expenditure, ...ever, was worth while, since it enabled ...t to be carried on as usual.

Mining Troubles.

...the Lobby this afternoon the mining ...tion was not regarded as being very ...rable, but it is understood that the ...nment is prepared to deal more ...cally with the parties concerned if ...fail to reach an agreement within a ...able time. The officials of the ...' Federation were in touch to-day ...ome members of the Cabinet, trying ...ure the explanation of disputed ... in order that the proposals might ... clearly before the delegates' con- ...when it meets on Thursday. The ... Committee of the Mining Associa- ...he coal-owners' organisation, is also ... in London on Thursday.

French Debt.

...French Minister of Finance, M. ...Péret, accompanied by M. Petit, of ...nk of France, and other financial ... had a long conference with the ...Ambassador, M. de Fleuriau, ...he went to see Mr. Churchill at ...asury this afternoon with a view ...e-opening negotiations for a settle- ...t the French war debt. M. Péret ...hat his business will be satisfac- ...ttled within a few days, and he ... this morning that his primary object ...complete the arrangement initiated ...Caillaux last autumn. I under- ...at there will be no deviation from ...osal that France shall pay Great ...£12,500,000 per annum at the end ...years, smaller sums being paid ... until then. It is to settle the ...of the earlier payments and to ...complete settlement that M. ...e come to London.

...ul Péret is anything but a typical ...n in personal appearance, and ...his qualities are unlike those we ... associate with his country. ...s and methodical to a degree, ...became Minister of Finance he ...ed sixteen to eighteen hours a ...obby of his is the collection of ... articles containing statistics ...e useful to him, and this passion ...ing is so great that he keeps ...every banquet which he attends ...courteous and extremely well- ...regarding the matter which has ...im to London, he is sure of a ...n Government circles.

Prince of Wales.

...nce of Wales, who has been ...erested in all that has been ...of late, astounded the Metro- ...licemen stationed at Limehouse ...y hours of Saturday morning. ...eds of men returning from night ...d into their canteen, and were ...to find the Prince a guest. He ...y two hours looking over the ...iting the billiard room and ... and then addressed those ...ring high tribute to the work ... had been doing. He shook ... most of the police present ...ft the building.

Last Night

...ation which Captain Amundsen ...rovide regarding his observa- ...conditions in the frozen North ...e important than the news of ...al flight from Europe to the ...ontinent by the North Polar ... journey marks a definite ... which cannot be without its ...the future of aviation. It is ... importance than any journey ...and back could be. It is too ...k of anything in the way of ...ervice between Europe and ... the North Pole, but there ...bt that further flights over ...ld be made in the near future.

POLICE FUND.

National Police Fund now ex-

FEWER TRAINS IN BRITAIN.

RESULT OF GENERAL STRIKE AND COAL SHORTAGE.

NO WHITSUN EXCURSIONS.

HOW IRELAND IS AFFECTED BY THE NEW ORDER.

London is back at work, and reports from other parts of Great Britain show that almost everywhere the wheels of industry are running again. The miners are considering the Premier's proposals to reorganise the mining industry, and it is hoped that these will be accepted by the Conference which meets on Thursday.

ONE of the immediate effects of the General Strike and the miners' dispute has been the curtailment of railway services in Great Britain. Whitsuntide excursions are being abandoned, and fewer trains will be run on the main lines until the congestion caused by the strike has been relieved and the miners are working again.

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway announce that, in order to conserve coal and to deal with traffic left in their possession at the commencement of the general strike, a large volume of which has already been cleared, the normal passenger train service will not at present be fully restored.

Until further notice about 50 per cent. of the main line services will be operated. These will include:—

Day Irish mail service in each direction.

Belfast and Fleetwood services in both directions daily.

Trains from Euston and St. Pancras to Scotland, serving Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Perth, with sleeping saloons on the night trains.

Services from St. Pancras or Euston to Derby, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and Leeds.

Restaurant cars will be attached to the important main lines expresses. The night Irish mail will be temporarily discontinued.

NO WHITSUN EXCURSIONS.

The Southern Railways Company announced last night that it has been decided not to proceed with the Whitsuntide holiday arrangements, home or Continental, except where cheap Continental tickets have already been booked. Reductions in the train services will be put into operation on and from to-morrow.

CONSERVING COAL SUPPLIES.

DIFFICULTIES STILL TO BE OVERCOME.

(FROM "THE TIMES" LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The experience of yesterday showed that, while the general strike is at an end, the return to a normal state of employment in the country must be gradual, and, if the stoppage in the mining industry is prolonged, may be difficult.

Considerable supplies of coal are still available, but railway companies and other undertakings have to be cautious in using their stocks. Three of the railway systems are only planning for the present a 50 *per cent.* service, and this will mean that many of their men will not immediately be required.

Lack of fuel is also causing enforced idleness in some of the productive industries. Reports that strikers, apart from the miners, are themselves holding up a resumption of work are not numerous, and the obstruction is local in its application.

Neither at the ports nor in the printing industry was the settlement complete yesterday, and in a few places difficulties have arisen in re-starting road transport services. The intention of port authorities to retain volunteer labour recruited during the strike is an obstacle to agreements with the dockers. At Bristol, Middlesbrough and other places.

There are also cases in which groups of workers object to going back to duty unless they can return in a body. These men have yet to realise that the strike has not left the situation as it was before the challenge of the unions was launched. In one industry, that of general printing, a number of workers had not been instructed by two of their unions to resume their employment.

"THE LONG VIEW."

MANAGER OF L.M.S. AND HIS STAFF.

The General Manager of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, in a message to the staff on future working, says:—

We all realise that these troubles have involved serious loss of business, and that there is little hope of immediate improvement. What can we do in these testing times? My message to you is simple and short. The future holds the promise of returning prosperity, but we cannot exact the fulfilment of that promise unless we all pull together. It is for this spirit of co-operation that I appeal to the whole of the staff at this critical time.

Let us all think hard and soberly about the position, and take the long view. Let us all get on with our jobs. Let us put our backs into it, and stick to it. Let us remember, the company and the staff sink or swim together, and let us determine by our co-operative efforts that this great railway, which we are accustomed to speak of with pride as the premier railway, shall maintain its position.

WORK IN THE PORTS.

SOME DIFFICULTIES TO BE STILL OVERCOME.

Mr. Bevin, the Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, in a statement last night, regarding the resumption of work at the docks, said:—"There are difficulties in Bristol and Manchester, and a slight difficulty in Liverpool, and one or two of smaller ports; but, as the terms of the London settlement are understood, we are looking forward to a general resumption. The Union is sending out an appeal to all who have returned to work to make an additional contribution of 6d. per week to assist those waiting to be employed."

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

The *Daily Herald* says:—A movement is on foot among employers for the postponement of the Whitsun holidays, which are due this coming week-end. The suggestion is that, coming so soon after the general strike, they should be postponed for a fortnight. The Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, and a number of influential members of Parliament, it is stated are favourable to the idea, which may be raised in Parliament.

The bodies of the two miners engaged in safety work, who were entombed at the Blackhill pit, Glasgow, were recovered last night. They were found about half a mile from the shaft. They were lying three yards apart, and their deaths had apparently been caused by fumes, as no burns were visible.

MAIL BOATS.

NO EVENING SAILING TO HOLYHEAD.

Work was resumed yesterday by the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company's employés at the North Wall, Dublin, and at Kingstown. Owing to the restricted services about 18 junior clerks are still unemployed, but they will be re-engaged when conditions permit.

An official of the company stated yesterday:—"We have been overwhelmed throughout the day with orders for shipments of foodstuffs, merchandise and live stock to Great Britain, *via* Holyhead."

To-day all stations on the London, Midland and Scottish Railway system in Great Britain will resume the collection and acceptance of traffic on a 75 per cent. basis of normal tonnage; but, unfortunately, this arrangement will not be applicable to shipments either to or from Ireland. The distinction made in respect of Irish traffic has been brought about through the continuance of the coal strike in Great Britain, which has depleted stocks of fuel, and which has necessitated the British Government's taking action to conserve supplies by the imposing of a restricted service for the moment.

The services authorised for the Kingstown and Holyhead route will be one sailing in each direction daily as under:—

1.—Departure from Euston, 8.30 a.m.; arrival at Kingstown, 5.25 p.m.; arrival at Westland Row, 6 p.m.

2.—Departure from Westland Row, 8.25 a.m.; departure from Kingstown, 8.50 a.m.; arrival at Euston, 5.45 p.m., approximately.

In the case of the North Wall and Holyhead service, sailings will be as follows until further advised:—

1.—Dublin to Holyhead: Departure from North Wall Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p.m.

2.—Holyhead to Dublin: Arrival at North Wall Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

The General Manager of the company has the question of modifying the embargo on the number of sailings specially in hand with the British Government authorities, and it is hoped that within a very short period the position will be eased and a more ample service provided.

The s.s. Slievemore sailed last night for Holyhead at 6.20 o'clock with a full load of live-stock and 300 tons of cargo.

LAST OF FREE LABOUR.

PACKET PORTERS BACK AT WORK.

The Carlisle Pier, Kingstown, presented a normal appearance yesterday evening. There was a mail boat in and a mail-boat out, and sailings were on the pier. Three boats were worked at the pier yesterday. A mail boat left at 6.30 a.m. with 280 bags of mails and 520 parcels post. This was the last boat worked by free labour.

In the afternoon the men who had replaced the union men during the strike ceased work, and were sent to Dublin. At 5 p.m. the regular staff of packet porters returned to duty, and discharged the evening boat from Holyhead, which arrived at Kingstown at 6.40 o'clock, with 330 passengers, 250 mail bags, and 120 parcels post.

The voyage between ports occupied about three-quarters of an hour longer than was the rule before the strike. This lower speed has been adopted with a view to coal economies.

At 8.55 o'clock the night mail for Holyhead left Carlisle Pier, with about 150 passengers, 120 mail bags, and 80 parcels post.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs announces that mails for Great Britain were despatched from Kingstown yesterday at 6.30 a.m. and again at 5.30 p.m.

Mails were received from Great Britain by boat, which reached Kingstown last evening. They will be delivered in Dublin this morning.

On and from to-day mails will be despatched to Great Britain *via* Kingstown every morning, and incoming mails will reach Kingstown every evening.

For the present the night mail service in each direction will be suspended.

As regards the Fishguard route, there will be a mail service to Rosslare and Waterford on alternate days. In the reverse direction a similar service will operate.

OTHER SAILINGS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICES AS USUAL.

The Burns and Laird Line sailed a boat from Dublin to Heysham last night with a full cargo, and will sail other boats to the same port on next Thursday and Friday.

On Thursday and Saturday boats will leave for Glasgow at 6.30 p.m. with cargo and passengers.

The British and Irish Steam Packet Company are now running their cross-Channel services at normal schedule times. A vessel leaves every evening from the North Wall for Liverpool at 8.15 p.m., and a ship also leaves Liverpool every evening from Liverpool for Dublin, with passengers and cargo. All other services of this company, including the London service, will now run on normal schedule.

There was more work done at the port of Dublin yesterday than there has been since the strike began. The cross-Channel trade in general goods for the Irish consumer has not yet returned to normal. No colliers have come into port since before the strike. The only ship, outside cross-Channel, to arrive in port yesterday was a vessel from Riga with a cargo of timber.

ROSSLARE-FISHGUARD.

The Great Western Railway (England) are obliged to restrict sailings from Rosslare to Fishguard. Last night they ran a boat from Rosslare to Fishguard, and until further notice a boat will run in that direction every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A boat will also run from Fishguard to Rosslare every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. All these boats will run at the usual time, and connecting trains will meet them at each port.

Boats will be run by this company from Waterford to Fishguard every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and from Fishguard to Waterford on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The boat services from Cork to Fishguard will run every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and vice *versa* on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All these sailings are opened to passenger and general goods traffic.

Negotiations at Cardiff between 800 or 900 members of the printing trade and their employers broke down yesterday on the clause in the agreement relative to a day to day contract.

The First Guards' Brigade, who have been quartered in Victoria Park and in the London dock area during the strike are marching through the city with massed bands this afternoon *en route* for Aldershot.

FRENCH DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

NO FORMULA.

FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

M. PERET, the French Finance Minister, saw Mr. Churchill at the House of Commons last evening in reference to the French war debt. M. Péret, who was accompanied by two experts, was introduced to the Chancellor by the French Ambassador. With Mr. Churchill was Sir Otto Niemeyer, Controller of Finance at the Treasury.

Later the following *communiqué* was issued from the Treasury:—

"M. Raoul Péret visited the Chancellor of the Exchequer this afternoon, and commenced the debt negotiations. The discussions will be resumed to-morrow morning at the Treasury."

Interviewed last evening, M. Péret said that the conversation with Mr. Churchill had been very general, and nothing definite so far had been achieved. They had searched for a formula of accord, but so far had not found one. He expressed the hope that night would bring counsel to both of them.

He intended to leave for Paris on Wednesday morning, whether agreement had been reached or not. In so short a time they could scarcely hope to complete an arrangement.

It is gathered that the commercial debt of France is being dealt with by the Bank of France, and that the present conversations do not include these obligations.

THE COAL PLAN.

MR. COOK OBTAINS MORE INFORMATION.

(FROM "THE TIMES" LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.)

It will probably be Thursday before a definite move is made in negotiations upon the proposals of the Prime Minister for the settlement of the coal-mining dispute. Thursday is the day fixed for the next meeting in London of the Central Committee of the Mining Association, and also for the reassembly of the Miners' Delegate Conference.

Mr. J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary, yesterday went to the Mines Department to obtain explanations of the proposals, and he has asked the Prime Minister to receive the members of the Federation Executive to-night.

The District Associations of Colliery Owners are considering their policy in the light of the Government's indication of what it considers the rates of wages should be, and of the possibility of the new Wages Board scheme, ensuring a long period of peace in the industry.

The Government plan leaves it first to direct negotiations between the owners and the miners, to fix the amount of the first reduction of wages—probably a flat rate reduction of the minimum percentage addition to basis rates—but it is recognised that agreement will be difficult without Government mediation.

"ABJECT SURRENDER."

MR. BEVIN'S REPLY TO MINERS' LEADER.

Replying to the criticism of Mr. Varley, the Nottinghamshire miners' leader, that the action of the Trades Union General Council in calling off the strike was abject surrender, Mr. Bevin says that though the miners turned down the proposed basis of settlement embodied in the Samuel formula, Mr. Varley himself informed him that the proposal was a good one. While it was true that subsequently a few of them who had taken their corner in the miners were sent to the miners to indicate the decision of the General Council, in the hope that they would see the Council's point of view, as well as their own, that was no indication whatever of abject surrender.

If Mr. Varley was correctly reported, only one conclusion could be reached—that in the event of final terms being less advantageous than the Samuel document, blame would be thrown on colleagues whose advice had been rejected.

CONDITIONS AT BELFAST.

FLEETWOOD SERVICE RESTORED.

Normal conditions are being gradually restored at the Belfast quays, and yesterday the dockers were engaged in handling large deliveries of merchandise—much of it held up during the temporary stoppage consequent on the general strike—for shipment. The difficulty between the employers and dockers on the Heysham and Fleetwood routes was satisfactorily settled over the week-end, and all the men resumed yesterday.

On the Liverpool route the steamers are running as usual, and normal conditions prevail on the Liverpool-Derry and Belfast-Manchester routes. The Fleetwood service was resumed last night in each direction.

EMIGRANTS DELAYED.

Two hundred passengers from different parts of Ireland embarked on the Anchor-Donaldson liner Letitia at Belfast yesterday for Canada, the arrangements being supervised by Mr. Samuel Henderson, the London-derry manager of the line. The Letitia, which came from Glasgow, where she was joined by a large crowd of passengers, was to have arrived in Belfast last Friday. The dock troubles, however, delayed her departure, and it was not found possible to leave the Clyde until late on Sunday night.

The Glasgow offices communicated with Mr. Henderson, and he at once got into touch with intending passengers by telegram, instructing them not to travel to Belfast until Sunday.

The majority of the passengers are going out under the assisted passage scheme, and include many farm labourers and domestic servants. There are also several families who have been accepted under the settlement scheme. Three of the families have twenty members between them.

STRIKE ITEMS.

Terms were agreed at Hull last night for the resumption of work by the Corporation electricity employés.

There was an all-round advance in colliery shares on Cardiff Stock Exchange yesterday.

Bristol dockers are still out. Their demand for the dismissal of voluntary workers has been refused.

John Forsham, of Salford, was sent to prison for one month with hard labour, for having at his premises a document headed: "A Government Betrayal," alleged to be likely to cause disaffection among the civil population. He was also ordered to pay £100 or serve another three months. The typewriter found at his home was confiscated.

The Board of Trade have made an order revoking, as from noon to-morrow, the milk distribution emergency orders, by which milk in the Metropolitan Police Area was placed at the disposal of the London Milk Pool Committee, and the sending of milk to London was restricted.

A Special Constable at South Shields was fined 20s. and dismissed from the force for having failed to patrol during the strike. The defendant said that he had made a request to withdraw from the force, and he believed that he was under no obligation to report for duty.

Without hearing any evidence for the defence, the Manchester City Stipendiary yesterday dismissed the cases against the five members of the Communist Party, charged under emergency regulations, as the result of a police raid in Openshaw on Sunday.

At Bradford, Joseph Myers, a Shipley coal dealer, was fined £25 and £7 costs under the Emergency Regulations for supplying a householder with coal, in excess of one hundredweight. His carter was fined £10 for delivering the coal.

AFTER THE REVOLT.

ALARMING RUMOUR IN WARSAW.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WARSAW, Sunday, Midnight.

Poland's new interim Government held its first meeting late this afternoon to discuss the military and political situation, confirm the *personnel* of the new Cabinet, and arrange the date for the National Assembly. While Marshal Pilsudski and Professor Bartel attended the meeting, fears spread over the city concerning alarming reports from the East and Northern frontiers of Russian and Lithuanian mobilisations, causing uneasiness, especially in military circles.

Although trains are now beginning to arrive at Warsaw from all directions, personal investigation of the railway stations has revealed no movement of troops northwards. Road traffic between Posen and Warsaw, by the shortest route, is interrupted at Kalisz on the old Russo-German frontier, where two bridges crossing the Prosna River are still unrepaired. These bridges were blown up on Thursday by the Socialists to prevent an advance of Government reinforcements from Posen to Warsaw.

Marshal Pilsudski has opened negotiations with the old Government troops at Posen. M. Trampczynski, President of the Polish Senate, who is a bitter opponent of Pilsudski, has left Warsaw for Posen, to urge the old Republican troops to change allegiance to the new Government.

The food shortage in Warsaw, caused by the last five days' events, to-day brought forth a Government Proclamation assuring the people that new supplies were being rushed to the city and announcing death penalties for food "profiteers." The water supply system is now repaired.

The Polish Socialists are far from satisfied with the political complexion of the new Cabinet, in spite of the fact that Professor Bartel, the Prime Minister, is remembered in many quarters as an extreme Radical. Professor Bartel is 56 years old, a locksmith, and the son of a railway engineer.

LEGATIONS SUFFER.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.

A report has reached here that the Danish and British Legation premises, situated in the centre of the disturbed area, have been seriously damaged by cannon and rifle fire, having their flags perforated and communication with other neighbourhoods cut off for three days. It is added that over sixty projectiles were picked up in the Danish Legation.—(Reuter.)

500 HOUSES DESTROYED.

RUMANIAN TOWN ON FIRE.

BUCHAREST, Monday.

Several thousand inhabitants of the little town of Bacau have been rendered homeless by a disastrous fire which broke out in the working class quarter there, and destroyed five hundred houses. A number of factories were also burned down.

A gale was blowing when the fire started. The wind fanned the flames, and the conflagration extended, notwithstanding the desperate efforts which were made to localise it.

Relief trains were rushed to the town. Eventually the wind dropped and the fire was extinguished. Considerable damage was done, but the casualties were, fortunately, few in number.—(Reuter.)

UNITED ACTION.

AN IMPERIOUS DEMAND.

The Times, in the course of a leading article upon the heavy tasks which await the nation now that the strike is over, remarks:—The demand for united action is imperious. The strike has inflicted enormous losses upon us in innumerable ways, direct and indirect, losses which must burden us for a long time to come. More manifestly than ever we must or to starve is the alternative that confronts us, and the work to yield its fruits must be the willing work of a united people. The first and greatest lesson of the strike is the absolute need of this willingness in employers and employed to work together for their common good. The second is the prevalence and the strength of the sentiments out of which this willingness should naturally spring. Nothing has been more marked in the strike itself and in the settlement than the readiness of employers and employed to understand each other's attitude and each other's difficulties. In none of the great industries has there been any attempt to treat the problem of settlements as a problem between victor and vanquished.

The strike and the settlements give us the greatest opportunity we have ever had to shake off a stupid and pernicious superstition which has lamed our industries and chilled our social relations for many years. They have demonstrated that there is no place in our wholesome democracy for the alien bogey of Communism, and that the "class-consciousness" preached by a handful of extremists has taken no root among us. "Workers have been brought up to believe that the capitalist is their natural enemy," the chairman of a great firm engaged in one of our heavy industries writes, in a letter published to-day. Now is the time to disprove this false teaching, and to convince employers and workers alike that not "living wages," but "saving wages" and high production are the real solution of our industrial difficulties. Working with that conviction, and in the temper which it brings, we may expect gradually, but surely, to recover from the mischief which the general strike has wrought.

To-day we make our first general start after this national disaster. We enter upon it with hope, but with a sober hope—a hope sustained by the unshaken faith of this people in itself and in its institutions, and by the remembrance of the great qualities it has shown under this, as under every trial.

THE DAIL TO-DAY.

FIVE BILLS FOR DISCUSSION.

Dail Eireann meets this afternoon. The Orders of the Day include:—Consideration of the second stage of the Local Authorities (Officers and Employés) Bill, the committee stage of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Bill, the Enforcement of Court Orders Bill, from the Senate; the report stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill; the committee stage (resumed) of the Railways (Existing Officers and Servants) Bill, and the resumption of the debate on the Army estimate.

With regard to the Court Officers Bill, amendments have been tabled by Deputies Johnson, Davin and C. Byrne. Immediately after the bill has been passed by the two Houses of the Oireachtas, the new Rules of Court will be presented by the Minister of Justice.

Sir James Craig, Lady Craig, and Captain McClintock were the guests of Viscount and Viscountess Charlemont during the week-end at Drumcairne, Stewartstown.

The Minister of Transport has expressed his appreciation for the services rendered by those who have assisted the Government in the transport of food and other essentials during the present emergency.

BETTING TAX IN BRITAIN.

NOT RESTRICTED TO RACING.

TEXT OF BILL.

LICENCES MAY BE ENDORSED.

FURTHER details regarding the betting tax in Great Britain were issued yesterday, and the particulars of the machinery for the collection of the betting duties, and of the penalties to be imposed in the case of non-compliance with the regulations, are outlined.

It is pointed out in Section 15 that:—

"Nothing in this part of the Act shall operate so as to render lawful any betting in any manner or place in which it is, at the commencement of this part of this Act, unlawful, or so as to authorise the writing, printing, publication, or sending of any notice, circular, or advertisement which is at that time unlawful."

The tax comes into operation on November 1st next, when the following duties will be levied:—

1.—On every bet made with a bookmaker, a duty at a rate equal to five per cent. of the amount paid, or offered, or promised to be paid to, or to the order or for the use of, the bookmaker.

2.—On a certificate, to be taken out annually by a person carrying on the business of a bookmaker, a duty of £10.

3.—On a certificate, to be taken out annually by a bookmaker, in respect of the entry for any betting premises kept or used by him, a duty of £10.

The betting duty will be payable by a bookmaker with whom the bet is made, and every bookmaker—except where special arrangements are made—with whom a bet is made must, immediately on the making of the bet, issue to the person by whom the bet is made a revenue ticket denoting that the proper betting duty has been paid.

STRINGENT RULES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday.

The complete machinery devised by the British Treasury for the working of the betting tax is outlined in the Finance Bill, the text of which was published to-day. The subject comes up for discussion in the House of Commons on Wednesday, on the motion for the second reading.

The regulations are very stringent, and include heavy penalties. They have a provision for the endorsement of bookmakers' certificates in the way that motor driving licences are endorsed, and render bookmakers liable, in certain cases, to arrest without warrant.

It is provided that any duty not paid by means of a revenue ticket shall be recoverable from the bookmaker as a debt due to the Crown, and if the amount is less than £50 it may be recovered summarily as a civil debt.

Power is given to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to make regulations for regulating the supply and use of revenue tickets, and for securing the defacement of revenue tickets when used.

"LAID OFF" BETS.

An interesting point is included with regard to "laid off" bets, the Commissioners being given power to grant a rebate of betting duty in cases where the whole, or any part, of the liability in respect of a bet is shown, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, to have been transferred by the bookmaker to another bookmaker by means of a fresh bet made by him with the other bookmaker.

The right of entry to any place where betting with bookmakers is being carried on, and also to betting premises, is conferred on authorised officers, and any person obstructing them is liable to a fine of £20.

Any person who accepts a bet without issuing a revenue ticket, or who, on being required to produce a bookmaker's certificate, fails to do so, may be arrested without warrant.

POWER OF DISQUALIFICATION.

Power is given to any Court, before which a bookmaker is convicted, to disqualify him from holding a bookmaker's certificate for such a period as the Court may think fit. Any person applying for or obtaining a certificate while he is disqualified is liable to an excise penalty of £100.

A person who is disqualified may, at any time after three months from the date of the disqualification, make applications to the Court from time to time for removal of the disqualification. The Court may remove the disqualification or not as it thinks fit.

"A Court," it is provided, "making any order in connection with a disqualification, shall cause particulars of the order to be indorsed on any certificate affected by the order, and shall send notice of the order to the Commissioners."

Another point which gave rise to some controversy at the time of the Budget is set at rest by the definition that the expression "bet" means a bet on any event of any kind. This makes it clear that the betting tax does not apply only to horse racing.

PAYMENT ON RETURNS.

A clause setting forth the manner of the payment of the duty, which has already been explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, shows that bookmakers will have the opportunity of making an arrangement, which must be approved by the Commissioners, for furnishing returns of all bets made by them, and giving security up to an amount and in a manner approved by the Commissioners for the payment of the betting duty.

An excise penalty of £100 in respect of each offence is enforceable against persons who contravene or fail to comply with the Act, carry on business as a bookmaker without a proper certificate, or keep betting premises for which a proper entry certificate is not in force.

TWO AIRMEN KILLED.

ACCIDENT DURING FORMATION PRACTICE.

An aeroplane crash at Abbott's Ann, near Andover, resulted in two airmen attached to the 12th Bombing Squadron, stationed at Andover, being killed yesterday afternoon. The victims were:—

Sergeant Ralph Hawkins, a single man, of Bisekpool, the pilot, and

Leading Aircraftsman Sidney M. Cox, a single man, of Bristol, the observer.

It appears that the men were flying a Fairy Fawn machine, which, with seven others, was engaged in formation practice. They were about to return to the aerodrome, when it is believed that the machine, which was flying at about 1,000 feet, got into a spin and crashed in a field, about 60 yards away from a large residence known as The Spinney. Both pilot and observer died from their injuries. The machine was completely wrecked.

An eye-witness of the accident said that the machine was the second one in the group. It appeared to develop some trouble, and came out from among the others and got into a spin, and then dropped like a stone.

GHANDI TO VISIT EUROPE.

HOW HE WILL DRESS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mahatma Ghandi is preparing to visit Europe as the guest of honour of the World Students' Conference, to be held in Finland during the month of August next. The Indian leader has announced that he will not make any speeches at the Conference, which is the first to be held since the war. He also declares that he will not wear European clothes, or change from the simple Hindu dress. He will appear with a small lion cloth, woven by himself, around his waist, and a woollen shawl over his shoulders.

SPANIARDS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS.

FOREIGN LEGION AMBUSHED.

RIFF VENGEANCE IN TANGIER ZONE.

ABD-EL-KRIM has taken heavy toll of the Spaniards and their adherent tribes in the Regaia region. His followers have fired the villages within sight of the Spanish camp, and the Spanish troops appear to have made no effective effort to save their native allies.

The whole ground up to the Zone boundary now is held by Riffi troops.

Accounts of the Spanish advance show that it has been made at heavy cost.

Although the "line of least resistance" has been followed, one detachment of the Foreign Legion, numbering 360, has been ambushed and killed or taken prisoners to a man.

ACTIVE REPRISALS.

FIRE AND PILLAGE.

TANGIER, Monday.

The Riff reprisals yesterday took the form of attacking and burning Kaid Ali and four other villages, near Rogais, along the Spanish side of the Tangier zone boundary. The villages were pro-Spanish, and the troops shelled both sides indiscriminately. As a result, the Riffis now occupy the ground up to the zone boundary.

Late last night the Spaniards intensified the bombardment, and the Riffis retaliated by crossing the Tangier border and stealing over fifty cattle, with the man in charge of them.

Reports from Alhucemas state that the extensive operations of the Spaniards have followed the line of least resistance, but have met with heavy losses in face of the Riffian resistance. One bandera of the Foreign Legion, numbering 360, is returned as lost. It is reported to have marched into a ravine and to have been cut off, every man having been either killed or made prisoner. It is also stated that the civilian merchants established at Alhucemas are sending back their stocks to Melilla, in anticipation of a strong attack by Abd-el Krim in the near future.

A later message from Tangier says:—Considerably over a hundred members of the Spanish Foreign Legion are reported to have been killed in fighting at Rio Martin, seven miles from Tetuan, and a large number wounded.

VILLAGES IN FLAMES.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

TANGIER, Monday.

I returned last night from Regaia, the important Spanish camp just inside the Spanish zone, on the Tangier-Tetuan road, where the garrison is said to number 7,000 odd. About three miles from Regaia, extending along the mountain side, the five principal villages of the Beni Msuar were in flames. From the Spanish camp we could see the houses being set alight one after another by Abd-el-Krim's Riffi and Jabala contingents.

With the exception of the dispatch of a small number of native irregular soldiers, and occasional promiscuous shelling of villages by the Spanish battery of mountain guns, no effort appeared to be made to aid or assist the unfortunate inhabitants. These villages had submitted to the Spaniards, and had been promised protection. With their destruction the whole tribal land of the Beni Msuar falls into Abd-el-Krim's possession.—(Per Press Association, Copyright.)

CHINESE SITUATION.

DESULTORY FIGHTING IN NANKOW PASS.

FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

PEKING, Monday.

There have been no important developments in China since the British strike began. The "Allied" armies continue to contain the Kuominchun (National Armies) in the Nankow Pass, thirty miles north-east of Peking, and the artillery fire, occasionally audible in Peking, indicates desultory fighting.

Mr. W. Yen, who was Prime Minister at the time of the *coup d'état* of 1924, re-assumed office last week, and is attempting to form a Cabinet, which shall act as a Regency Government until more permanent arrangements are made. The majority of the ministers named by him, however, have not accepted office, and, apparently, his assumption of the Premiership is not acceptable to the Fengtien leaders—Chang Tso-lin's supporters—though it is approved by Wu Pei-fu. The railways are running again, but disjointedly, and no real improvement can be expected until the heavy hand of militarism is withdrawn.—(Per Press Association, Copyright.)

FIREMEN IMPEDED.

MAN'S REMARKABLE CONDUCT.

The curious conduct of a man during a fire at a house at Chorlton-on-Medlock, when a number of lives were imperilled, was revealed at the Manchester City Police Court yesterday, when George Stevens (33) was fined 5s. for standing in the doorway and refusing to budge, thereby impeding the firemen who were endeavouring to lay a hose-pipe into the house.

The fire occurred early yesterday morning, and was marked by an exciting leap to safety. Awakened by smoke pouring into the bedroom, William Macdonald found the staircase ablaze. Escape by this means being cut off, he picked up his child, who was also in the room, and jumped from the window into a couriyard. The child was unhurt, but Macdonald was taken to hospital suffering from shock and bruises.

Macdonald's wife, who was lying seriously ill in a downstairs room, was safely removed.

MEXICO AND FOREIGN MINISTERS.

PAPAL NUNCIO LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

MEXICO CITY, Monday.

The Papal Nuncio in Mexico, who was recently ordered to be expelled from the country for an alleged contravention of the clauses of the Constitution dealing with foreign ministers of the Gospel, left yesterday for Washington. Dr. Caruana, who is a naturalised American citizen, made a statement denying the charges of the Mexican Government, and adding that the American Ambassador had forwarded his statement to Washington.—(Reuter.)

OBITUARY.

CANON GALLAGHER, P.P., V.F.

The death of Canon Gallagher, Archdeacon of Raphoe, at the Parochial House, Rathmullan, has caused deep regret not only in his own parish, but in every part of Donegal. The greater part of the late Canon Gallagher's life was spent in Killygarvan and Tullyfern, but wherever he ministered he won the esteem and affection of young and old by his kindly and sympathetic disposition.

MR. HENRY LOVE.

We regret to announce that Mr. Henry Love, a Dublin organist, died suddenly in Rostrevor, County Down, on Sunday last. Mr. Love had been organist at All Saints' Church, Blackrock. Some time ago, however, he retired on account of his health and had been staying at Rostrevor. On Sunday morning he officiated for the organist of Kilbroney Church, who was ill. He had completed the music of the Morning Service, and after playing a voluntary, went to the belfry for his overcoat, when he had a sudden heart attack and died. Mr. Henry Love was the father of Mr. Victor Love, the well-known pianist and organist.

OPEN WATER AT THE POLE.

WHAT THE NORGE EXPLORERS SAW.

ROCKY ISLANDS.

BADLY BUFFETED BY BLIZZARDS.

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

NOME, ALASKA, Monday.

Commander Lincoln Ellsworth

NORTHERN LABOUR MINISTRY.

THE NEW FIREARMS BILL.

In the Northern House of Commons yesterday, Mr. John F. Gordon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, moved a vote for the Ministry, the total estimate for which was £133,270, a decrease of £12,592. He stated that during 1926 there were only fifty-two industrial disputes in Northern Ireland involving a stoppage of work, and the number of working days lost in consequence was a "record" since the Government was established. Only 1,900 work people were affected, compared with 14,600 during the year 1924. There had been an increase in the number of officials, caused by the internal reorganisation of the Department.

The Department administered three great insurance schemes—the National Health scheme, under which 340,000 persons were insured; the Unemployment Insurance, with 260,000 insured persons, and a Contributory Pensions Scheme, embracing 347,000. About 32,000 persons had found employment upon relief schemes. At present there were eighty-eight relief schemes being carried out, giving employment to about 2,000 men, in addition to those engaged in supplying material.

DEPARTMENT CRITICISED.

Mr. S. Kyle (Labour) moved a reduction of the estimate by £1,000, in order to criticise the working of the Department. He said that, while there was a reduction in the number of industrial disputes, there was an increase in the estimate of £1,400. He wished to know if anything had been done in establishing a mutual arrangement with the Free State in regard to the administration of unemployment benefit. This matter, he proceeded, has been before the House on a number of occasions, and the Minister of Labour has stated that he wants to see good relations between North and South.

The Minister of Labour—Hear, hear.

Mr. Kyle—We all want to see good relations, but I want to see more than lip service being paid to the sentiment. We want to see that the workpeople who live on the border and work in Northern Ireland, although they live in the Free State, are able to draw unemployment benefit, at least to the value of the stamps on their card that they have worked for in Northern Ireland.

Mr. J. Beattie (Labour) said that since the establishment of the King's National Roll there was an increase of three hundred in the number of disabled ex-Service men unemployed, and he did not regard the expenditure of the Ministry under this head as justified. The Belfast Board of Guardians declined to accept responsibility for persons put off extended benefit, and refused to pay outdoor relief.

I want to know, said Mr. Beattie, is the Minister of Labour prepared to take over the responsibility of providing for the unemployed workers of the six counties until such time as they are able to get work?

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Mr. Devlin complained that they had got no information from the Minister in presenting the estimates regarding the position of unemployment, but a mere recital of figures from the estimates.

Nothing that was, in his opinion, being done to really grapple with the unemployment problem. He would like to know how many men were deprived of benefit since the beginning of the year. There was widespread unemployment and distress in Belfast.

Mr. P. O'Neill (Nationalist) said that there were 470 officials in connection with the Ministry of Labour, making a total of 15,502 officials under the different Ministries. In his opinion this was more than a small State like Northern Ireland could afford.

Colonel Woods paid a tribute to the sympathetic consideration given by the Ministry to all the cases which he brought to its notice. He would like an explanation for the increase in the number of unemployed ex-Service men notwithstanding the increase in the number of firms on the King's National Roll.

MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Minister of Labour, in reply, assured the House that every official in the department was doing his best to deal with the serious problem of unemployment. The decrease in the number of industrial disputes was largely due to the intervention of the Ministry in threatened disputes, with the result that the differences were settled before a stoppage of work took place.

Replying to Mr. Kyle, who referred to the possibility of a reciprocity arrangement between the Free State Governments and the Northern Government in regard to payment of unemployment benefit to those persons who, while in origin were Free Staters, and were employed in Northern Ireland, and *vice versa*, he said that the problem not only affected the two Irish Governments, but also the Imperial Government. The problem was a most difficult one. All that he could say was that the officials of their various departments, with the approval of the Ministries, were continuing to see if a way out of an admitted difficulty could be found, so that the rates of benefit, conditions of benefit and contributions were the same in the two areas no difficulty would present itself. "As a matter of fact, while our conditions and rates of benefit and contributions are the same as in Great Britain, in the Free State the contributions are higher and the rates of benefit are lower, and the conditions for the receipt of benefit are less favourable to the unemployed person. One is not without hope that, with a spirit of goodwill on all sides, an arrangement may be arrived at that will be of a satisfactory character.

THE BELFAST GUARDIANS.

Referring to the attitude of the Belfast Guardians, Mr. Andrews said that they expected the Government to pay unemployment benefit upon the same lines as Great Britain, and that responsibility the Government was not prepared to shirk; but the Guardians went on to suggest that it was the duty of the Northern Government to accept responsibility beyond this, and which no other Government in the world anywhere had ever accepted before. He could not see that the Guardians were performing their statutory duties when they asked the Government to take upon itself the entire responsibility of dealing with destitution and poverty, no matter from what cause it arose. It was not reasonable to ask him (Mr. Andrews) to give preferential treatment to the unemployed here over the case of the unemployed in Great Britain. Under the recent re-insurance agreement with Great Britain the foundation of the agreement was parity in all things.

On a division the amendment was defeated by seventeen votes to nine, and the vote was adopted.

NEW FIREARMS BILL.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Sir Dawson Bates) moved the second reading of the Firearms (Amending) Bill. He said that the object of the bill was to enable differentiation to be made in the case of persons who required authority to carry arms, and the case of a person who only required to keep arms on the premises. Under the existing Act only one class of certificate could be given to keep and carry firearms. Such certificates were only issued in strict limitation, and applications must show good reason for requiring such certificates.

Mr. W. McMullan (Labour) opposed the bill. It was very undesirable that people should be in possession of firearms, he said. It was a far safer course not to allow citizens to have firearms at all. He thought that there would be discrimination against people of labour tendencies or on the ground of religion.

REJECTION MOVED.

Mr. Joseph Devlin moved the rejection of the bill. He could not understand why the Minister introduced this bill at all, and did not see any justification for it. No one outside the forces of the Crown should be allowed to carry revolvers or ammunition. What did private citizens want with revolvers? They might be told that these revolvers were for the purpose of defence, but there were plenty of police to protect the people, without private citizens constituting themselves guardians of their own and other people's property.

Mr. Beattie (Labour) and Mr. Gyle (Independent) also opposed the Bill.

The second reading was passed by 18 votes to 9.

OTHER BILLS.

The second reading of the Bill to Preserve Ancient Monuments and vest the Queen's University Bill to give representation on the Senate to County Councils, were passed.

The House adjourned until to-day, when the Budget statement will be made.

BUSINESS FIRMS

Requiring Women Typists or Clerks should call up 51354 (ROSES COLLEGE, Stephen's Green). 244 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., gained by pupils since Jan., 1925.—[Advt.]

GENERAL SYNOD.

ANNUAL SERVICE IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE CALL OF THE MISSION FIELD.

The annual Service in connection with the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, which opens to-day, was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, last night. A large congregation was present. During the singing of the hymn, "It were my soul's desire," the procession passed up the aisle in the following order:—Choir, clergy in their robes, followed by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church Cathedral; the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral; nine bishops, with their chaplains; and, finally, the Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Most Rev. Dr. D'Arcy, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, with their chaplains.

The Very Rev. Dr. Lawlor, Dean of St. Patrick's, read the lesson.

The anthem was "Many waters cannot quench love" (John Ireland), and the other hymn selected was "Hail Thou once despised Jesus."

Dr. George Hewson presided at the organ. Special prayers were offered for God's assistance in the deliberations of the Synod.

THE SERMON.

Preaching from St. Matthew's Gospel, 28th chapter, 19th verse, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost," the Bishop of Ossory said that there was a special solemnity about great men's last words. When a great teacher was dying and he gathered his disciples about his death-bed, they hung on the last precious counsels that fell from his lips; they treasured them in their hearts, and acted on them long after he had gone. Here they had the last earthly words of the incarnate Son of God; His last command to His disciples; His last charge to His Church. As He stood with His disciples on the Mount of Olives He looked abroad over the world and claimed it for Himself, and deliberately and solemnly He laid down His law that the Gospel was to be preached to all the world, and that it was His disciples and their successors who were to do it.

Let them think for a moment what their command meant. It meant far more than that it was God's will that the Gospel should be preached to the world. God's will for man must be the best thing in every man's life. Lord's command meant nothing less than this: that the need of the Gospel was universal; that, like the sun that shines and the wind that blows to the uttermost ends of the earth, it was necessary for the true life of man. To quote St. Augustine's words, "God made us for Himself, and our hearts are restless until they repose in Him." He could illustrate that from his own experience in the mission field, but at present he would only say this: that the great work of the Church was to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ and to establish His Kingdom in all lands. Where the Church, or any branch of the Church, was not doing that, it was proving false to its Master, and was not carrying out His purpose.

THE GENERAL SYNOD.

They had come together this week—representatives of the clergy and laity from every diocese in Ireland—to take counsel together in their General Synod for the well-being of their Church. Of course, a great deal of their time would be occupied with discussions on business matters; on finance, on administration, and such like. The criticism was sometimes made that too much of their time in the General Synod was devoted to these things; that they thought too much about finance in the Church of Ireland. That was not fair criticism. The annual meeting of the General Synod was the annual business meeting of the Church, at which those who had been elected to carry on the business of the Church and to administer its finances came to give an account of their stewardship. Large sums of money were administered annually by the Representative Church Body, and it was surely a matter of the utmost importance to the whole Church that this money should be used to the best possible advantage. The General Synod would be failing in its duty did it not give the matter its most careful and earnest attention.

They had reason to be proud of the Church of Ireland; of the thoroughness of their organisation, and the carefulness of their financial administration. They had reason to be grateful to those able men of business, loyal sons of the Church, who so freely gave of their time and talents to the service of their Church, but they should not be satisfied with these things—good though they were. The great danger in all this work was to look upon good organisation as the end, instead of as a means to an end. The Church could not be satisfied while one man or one woman was hostile to the Master or ignorant of Him. The Church could not be satisfied until the kingdoms of the earth had become the kingdoms of the Lord.

A GREAT CALL.

He had chosen this subject for his sermon, because a great call had come to the Church for greater devotion and self-sacrifice in missionary service. Of course, calls had come before; most urgent and compelling calls. He thought of Livingstone's call to the University of Cambridge to carry on the work which he had begun in Africa, and that call met with a noble response. He thought of the calls of the great missionary societies from time to time that the doors were open! but the call sounded to-day was not the call of a society or societies, but the call of the Mother Church.

In this history, the great Anglican Church which the Church of Ireland was a branch, had deliberately and authoritatively called on its members to face, as one body, the needs and the opportunities of the work abroad. This was a great call which no loyal churchman could ignore or repudiate. The call to them was to gird up their loins and take their part in the great work for which their Saviour had founded His Church.

The world call to the Church was set out in four volumes of great interest, issued by the Missionary Council of the Church of England. The call from India, from Africa, from the Far East, and from the Moslem world. From these volumes three facts emerged. The first was the wonderful success which had crowned missionary labours all over the world. A hundred years ago a missionary entered China, and laboured there for thirty years; he retired broken-hearted, having made thirteen converts. In 1922, in Shanghai, a Congress of Chinese Christians was attended by 1,000 delegates, representing 375,000 Christians. The Chairman—himself a Chinese—summed up the situation in these words: "The land of China is an open door, and the people have open hearts for the Gospel."

AFRICA AND INDIA.

Or, taking Africa, it was about fifty years ago since Uganda was entered; now it was a Christian country, with a Christian King, self-governing, and largely a self-supporting Church, carrying on its own missionary work amongst the surrounding tribes. In many other African lands there were flourishing Christian communities, with native clergy and thousands of churches and schools and hundreds of thousands of converts. Or take India: in 1795 a missionary was scoffed at because he proposed to start missionary work there. Now there were 5,000,000 Christians in India, and the one thing that hindered the spread of Christianity there was the lack of teachers to instruct them.

Another thing that emerged from these volumes was the wonderful opportunity that lay before the Church to-day. In Turkey, Persia, and all over the Moslem world a new spirit was growing up which had prepared the way for the Gospel of Christ. There was a call to-day for at least 480 additional workers in the mission field—men and women—and the home Church was asked for money and prayer and sympathy. That the ancient Church of Ireland—that great missionary Church—would respond to that urgent appeal he had no doubt.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

A public meeting in connection with the Irish Church Missions was held in the Mission Buildings, Townsend street, Dublin, last evening, the Rev. R. Mercer Wilson presiding.

The Chairman said that the Irish Church Missions had become a much more world-wide organisation than before. Forty new auxiliaries had been formed in Canada and the United States; over £1,000 had been contributed by their friends across the ocean, and this was only a beginning. Soon they would have branches in every continent. During the last three years there was a increase of over a thousand in the number of visits to the Limerick Medical Missionary Dispensary over the previous year. No land in this country, he added, a Government struggling against bankruptcy; we had stagnation of trade; and we had a long way to go before we approached anything like the leading position of Protestant nations in modern Europe.

The Rev. J. Switzer said that the cream of evangelical Protestantism in England was associated with the Irish Church Missions. The Irish Church Missions had been going on for seventy-seven years, and they attributed that continuity to the fact that God had blessed them. The message of the Missions was a message of love.

Mr. T. Murray also addressed the meeting.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, Irish Auxiliary, was held yesterday at the Gresham Hall, Dawson street, Dublin. The Dean of Ossory presided, and the Rev. A. W. F. Orr read the report and statement of accounts for the year.

The year's receipts were above the average, and a sum of £2,170 was forwarded to the London office, as compared with £1,700 for the previous year.

The Dean of Ossory said that it was unfortunate that the Rev. J. Bate, Foreign Secretary, London, was unable to come over owing to difficulties arising through the strike in England. "If he had been living in Ireland during the last four or five years," the speaker said, "such a trivial thing as a strike would have prevented him coming."

Speaking of the spirit in general towards missions in Ireland, the Dean said that there had been an increase in the money subscribed in ten dioceses, and considering all the conditions in Southern Ireland that was very creditable. He used to believe when he was living in Dublin that the people here were the most generous in the world, but since leaving Dublin he was beginning to believe that they were not quite so good as the people in the country. The work among our own kith and kin, he said, is equal in importance to the work among the heathen.

The Rev. J. Macready Bryan spoke of his experience of missionary work in Australia, where, as the tide of emigration is rising higher the Church's responsibility is becoming greater. The work there is very arduous, and the difficulties of all kinds to contend with are very numerous; in Victoria only twenty minutes once a week is allowed for religious instruction in the State Schools. It is impossible to realise the ignorance of the little children in the bush and prairie districts, where opportunities of getting religious instruction are so few.

The Rev. B. W. Horan, a member of the staff of Wycliffe College, Toronto, said that the Colonial and Continental Church Society was responsible for work over a huge district. In his College, when students were free in the summer, numbers of them spent their time in missionary work in districts where at other times there were no services held or instruction given. A great part of the country was occupied by other sects in large numbers, and other nationalities. Past Winnipeg, out into the prairie, a man could travel for days in districts without hearing the English tongue spoken.

The following appointments for the ensuing year were made:—President, the Archbishop of London; Committee—Mr. J. Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Downes, M.A.; the Rev. W. Monk Gibbon; M.A.; the Rev. Canon Gillman, M.A.; the Rev. Walsingham C. Good, LL.D.; Mr. G. Graham; the Rev. F. E. Byrn, M.A.; the Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.D.; the Rev. W. L. Jameson, M.A., the Rev. T. H. Veale, M.A., the Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D.; Mr. T. Talbot, T.S.D.; Mr. H. D. Vaughan, the Rev. A. W. F. Orr, LL.A.; Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, the Rev. John Carson, B.D.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day's programme for the General Synod is as follows:—

7.45 a.m.—Holy Communion, Chapel, Trinity College.

9 a.m.—Clerical Meeting in the Graduates' Memorial Hall, Trinity College. Chairman—The Bishop of Cork. Paper on "The Call of God in Relation to Spiritual Leadership," by the Bishop of Tuam. Speakers—The Rev. J. Pike and the Rev. C. B. Armstrong.

12 noon—Opening of General Synod. Address by the Lord Primate.

2.15 p.m.—Meeting for Diocesan Secretaries, G.F.S., at 30 Upper Mount street. Chairman—The Hon. Georgiana Dillon.

4.30 p.m.—Meeting Irish Church Missions, Townsend street. Chairman—Sir R. Kennedy. Speakers as on Monday.

5 p.m.—Annual Meeting of Church of Ireland Jews' Society in the Great Hall. Chairman—The Archdeacon of Lismore. Speaker—The Rev. A. W. F. Orr. Hymns and Addresses.

8 p.m.—Annual Meeting Church of Ireland Temperance Society in the Great Hall. Chairman—The Bishop of Derry. Speakers—The Dean of Ossory and the Rev. R. H. Hanna.

8.30 p.m.—General Conference, G.F.S. Associates at 55 Fitzwilliam street. Address by Miss Cunningham.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

DUBLIN ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

The Countess of Fingall, who presided at the last meeting of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association, at 25 Dawson street, Dublin, spoke in warm terms of the work of the late President, the Dowager Lady Hohnpatrick, who, with her daughter, the Hon. Sybil Hamilton, is now resident in England.

She announced that this was the first general meeting of the Association to be held in Dublin for many years, and it would remind the public of the existence of the Association, which was one of the oldest, although its activities had been rather out of sight of late since the inauguration of the United Services Fund and the British Legion, and, therefore, its funds were at a low ebb.

The Secretary read the report of the Dublin Division for the year 1925, which showed that 4,554 applications were received, £900 was obtained from different sources for deserving cases, and permanent allowances were secured from Royal Patriotic and other funds for many women who were ineligible for Government pensions.

As the United Services Fund can deal with all "Great War cases" (the dependants of men who had any service between August, 1914, and August, 1921), the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association undertakes to look after the needs of the families of those men who left the Army after the official end of the war (August, 1921), in addition to the wives and widows of the old pre-war soldier or sailor or those still serving.

Mrs. A. H. C. Barker gave an account of the clothing branch. The number of garments contributed for the half-year was 391; subscriptions and collections amounted to £50 16s., and purchases of materials and payment to workwomen came to £54 12s. She pointed out that formerly the country members had collected clothing and money, but now the only branches were County Kilkenny, under Mrs. Poë; County Westmeath, under Miss Dease, and County Wicklow, under the Hon. Doreen Wingfield. Miss Dease had collected 55 garments for local use, and Mrs. Barker urged the country representatives to try to work up interest locally for this excellent means of helping delicate women and children.

Mr. C. A. Pim spoke on financial matters, and pointed out that a large amount of the work that was done did not appear in the balance sheet.

Mr. Nolan, administrative agent of the United Services Fund, testified to the excellent work done by the Association, and suggested that a deputation should be formed, appointed by the Central Benevolent Committee, to bring before the Service Fund Committee in London the special needs of this Association and that of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society.

The President then asked the country members to give some idea of conditions in their districts, and the Hon. Mrs. Tottenham (Co. Westmeath), Mrs. Holmes (Galway), Mrs. Chatterton (Wicklow East), Miss Fowler (Bagenalstown), and others spoke, and it was decided to try to work up interest in the Association's work in each division.

Amongst those present were:—Miss Blount, M.B.E., Miss E. Blount, Mrs. Hearn, Miss S. E. Pim, Miss Farran (Executive Committee); Mrs. Chatterton (Wicklow East); Miss Dennis (Wicklow West), Mrs. Holmes (Galway), Hon. Mrs. Tottenham (Westmeath), Miss Fowler (Bagenalstown), Mrs. Norman Uniacke (Kildare), Mr. J. Nolan (United Services Fund).

Letters of apology were received from the Countess of Mayo and Miss de Robeck (Naas), the Lady Clonbrock (Ballinasloe, Galway), the Rev. J. Jackson (Castlebar), Mrs. Hewat (Kilkenny), Mrs. Poë (Kilkenny), Mrs. Alesbury (Edenderry), Miss Crofton (Ballinasloe), Miss Ormsby (Kilkimagh), Major Tynan, D.S.O. (British Legion); Miss Scott, Miss Blandford (Joint Committee Red Cross and St. John Ambulance), Lady de Vesci, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Redington-Roche, Mrs. Williams Barrington, Mrs. Dennis.

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. These are the ones I recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 6s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemists, Southampton.—[Advt.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

BACK-WASH OF THE STRIKE.

COST TO THE EXCHEQUER.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES.

FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT.
WESTMINSTER, Monday.

The House of Commons was very quiet to-day, with a small attendance. The Socialist benches were very thinly filled, and Mr. Jack Jones, who had been warned by the Speaker for his frequent interruptions of the proceedings during the question hour, had a whole row of seats to himself.

Questions were very few, but there was quite a debate over the "commandeering" of the *Morning Post* by the Government for the purpose of issuing the *British Gazette*. The suggestion from the Socialist benches was that Mr. Churchill had accepted an offer from the *Morning Post* because it was the paper whose politics best suited him. Mr. Churchill promptly exploded that idea by stating that the building was selected out of several by the Stationery Office officials, and was chosen because of its suitability. In reply to another inquiry, Mr. Churchill stated that he had had offers from several of the London newspaper offices, placing premises and machinery at his disposal.

Miss Wilkinson made her first appearance in the House for some time, having been away ill. She put a private notice question to the Prime Minister concerning the trouble between the newspaper distributing agents and their striking employés, but the Prime Minister had not received the question and could give no answer.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald asked the Prime Minister whether he could make a statement regarding the position, but the Prime Minister shook his head and said that he could not. Nothing had happened that had not been published in the Press.

Socialists seemed a little surprised that their strike effort had made no bigger reverberation, but nobody rose to give further prominence to the great failure.

THE STRIKE AND THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Churchill told Sir Harry Brittain that he could not estimate, with complete accuracy, the effect of the general strike upon the Exchequer. The direct expenditure of the Government would probably not be large, and in some cases there would be countervailing receipts, and in other cases the strike has caused a saving in normal expenditure, such as, for instance, in practice firing, at Shoeburyness and Aldershot, Woolwich Arsenal, etc. On the whole, he did not anticipate that the net direct expenditure of the Government would exceed three-quarters of a million pounds, and it might be less.

As regards the revenue, the increased Customs clearances before the strike might be set off against any reduction during the strike period. The effect upon direct taxation would mainly appear in next year's assessments, and any loss of profits might be made up by increased trade activity in the interval. Assuming that the coal stoppage was not greatly prolonged, and that there was an early return to normal conditions, he did not anticipate any appreciable disturbance in the out-turn of the current financial year, and he saw no reason at present to propose any additional taxation.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

In Committee on the Board of Trade vote, Sir R. Hamilton raised the question of the Government's policy in connection with the safeguarding of industries. His particular objection was as to the procedure of the Committees entrusted with the task of determining whether a particular industry should be entitled to the benefits of the Act. These Committees he characterised as irresponsible and bound by no laws of evidence, and their methods, in his opinion, tended to weaken the authority of Parliament.

Mr. Lloyd George also pressed for information. The House was being kept too much in the dark, and he considered that it was entitled to know the evidence which influenced the Committees in arriving at their conclusions. There were still many disquieting features in the trade outlook, and matters were not improved by their being kept in ignorance. Mr. A. V. Alexander contended that safeguarding had damaged rather than improved several British industries. The policy of urging people to buy British goods was not sufficient to rehabilitate trade, and there seemed to be a tendency to overlook the importance of the European markets, and particularly so in the case of Russia.

The best speech of the afternoon was made by Sir Robert Horne, whose conclusion was that the experience of the last two years had justified, to the full, the policy of safeguarding. His views on trading with Russia were in direct conflict with those expressed by the Labour Party, and he pointed out that countries which had entered into no trading agreement with that country had done just as well as we had. To grant something to Russia in preference to our own Dominions would, in his opinion, be simply insidious.

Referring to trade in general, he said that we had demonstrated quite recently that we were as sane, as patient, and as fair as any people in the world. The way we had carried on during the general strike had elicited universal admiration. It showed that when we applied our minds to a job we were the most effective people in the world. The pity was that we often we did not put our heart and soul into our work.

It could not too often be impressed upon everybody that high production was the secret of success in the trade of any country, and it was also the secret of high wages. If we all put our backs into it, said Sir Robert, he was confident we should soon see a return to prosperity. When Sir Robert Horne finished his speech there were cheers from members, and a lady in the gallery was so much impressed that she began to clap her hands. All eyes were turned upon her, whereupon she blushed and stopped abruptly.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

The President of the Board of Trade defended the procedure of dealing with safeguarding by Executive rather than by legislative action. In fact, the Government were following the procedure asked for by Mr. Lloyd George, when he introduced the Safeguarding Act. If there was a slump in certain industries, it was not due to safeguarding, but to a decline in the demand, and he instanced the lace industry. On the other hand, safeguarding had kept the people at work, who otherwise would have found themselves out of employment.

He confessed his inability to say much as to trade prospects until they had experience of the full effect of the recent "holding up," and had come to a settlement with the miners. The export trade was certainly in a serious condition, and he urged that it was in this direction that prosperity in the future lay.

The debate was adjourned.

On a vote in respect of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade, Sir Burton Chadwick replied to some criticisms made by Commander Kenworthy in relation to the employment of foreigners on British ships. He said that the percentage of aliens in British ships was steadily decreasing. In 1901 it was sixteen per cent., and in 1921 seven per cent. That was not, in his opinion, an undue proportion, and he did not, therefore, propose to make any representations to shipowners on the subject.

The House rose at 8.40 p.m.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

G.N.R. GUARD'S APPEAL AGAINST £100 FINE.

Charges of smuggling were investigated at Dundalk Circuit Court last Saturday, when Judge Doyle heard appeals by two Dublin men, James Bennett, of Eustace street, and Edward Coleman, a guard with twenty years' service on the Great Northern Railway—against fines of £100 imposed on each of them on charges of smuggling 186 dozen handkerchiefs into the Free State in Bennett's case, and of being concerned in the smuggling in Coleman's case.

The appellants denied that smuggling was intended, and Bennett's case was that the goods were handed to a porter at Belfast to be sent out at Goraghwood for Newry, where they were to be sold, and that he was not aware that they were overcarried until his attention was drawn to their presence at Dundalk Station.

A witness named O'Hare, of Warrenpoint, said that he had been asked by Bennett at Belfast to take charge of the parcels to Newry, but refused to take the responsibility. When he found that Bennett had been convicted of smuggling he felt that he had done him a wrong, and he now came forward to right it.

Remarking that the case was one of great importance, Judge Doyle reserved his decision.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

PRODUCTION OF "FRIAR BACON AND FRIAR BUNGAY."

For more than one reason, "The Honourable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," was an excellent choice for production by the Dublin University Elizabethan Dramatic Society.

Least of the reasons that warrant praise of the choice is that of expediency. For a company unpractised in play-production, it was expedient to choose a play that moved quickly, with plenty of incident. Greene's foyes as a dramatist always has been declared by students of Elizabethan drama to be his skill in presenting a story, and "Friar Bacon" bears witness to it. The play would have had power to please even had it been in a cave less intelligent than that of the Elizabethan Society's players and their producer, Mr. Frank Fay.

The choice was excellent, too, as an Elizabethan play for an Elizabethan society. "No figure," a writer on the period has said, alluding to Robert Greene, "better paints the group of young playwrights." Wild in his life, his end was not less sordid than that of his contemporaneer, Marlowe. "He drank the cup of life to the dregs." He was Shakespeare's elder by a few years, and, though he died young, he lived to see Shakespeare's early successes; and he penned those lines—which to-day are quoted everywhere, while his plays are unknown except to a few specialists—alluding to the "upstart crow, beautified with our feathers," who "is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in the country." Greene was one of the first of the Elizabethan group to give Elizabethan drama the qualities that make it something far advanced beyond what had stood for drama before their time.

From that reason flows the further cause for praise of the choice—that in presenting "Friar Bacon" the Society was making a contribution of no small value to our means of knowing something of dramatic work that was known to Shakespeare. Greene's influence on his contemporaries "was equalled by that of none but Marlowe and Peele. In spite of the rudeness of his plots and the unequal character of his work, Greene must be regarded as the creator of our modern comedy." It is much to have put before us the most significant examples of the work of one thus esteemed. Shakespeare acted in Greene's plays, and in "Friar Bacon" we were having thrown to us at the Molesworth Hall last night one of the plays that Shakespeare set himself to rival and surpass.

Greene, who was born about 1560 and died a miserable death in 1592, spent two periods at Cambridge University, which was the nearer to his native place, Norwich; but he was at Oxford also, and it is one of Oxford's great figures that he celebrated in his "Honourable History." About the name of Roger Bacon had collected much of the same kind and quantity of legend as was collected about the peculiar figure of Dr. Faust. (Incidentally, the respective qualities of the two contemporary dramatists are made plain by comparison of Marlowe's Faustus and Greene's Friar Bacon.) He is connected with Brasenose College, and so with the legend of the Brazen Head, a legend connected with various figures in the history of necromancy. Greene makes the legendary matter with a certain amount of historical matter that would have been known to him well to his audiences, and makes the Friar a figure in one of the most popular Royal love-stories of that of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile. To these elements he adds another—the love-story of a country maid who comes to be the bride of Edward's friend, Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

The play is crowded, indeed, with things that are typical of Elizabethan drama. There are pageants of Henry III.'s Court, and scenes that begin to break away from the more stilted kind of "chronicle play," as Shakespeare's "Henry IV." did. In Greene's Edward, indeed, we note something of Shakespeare's Prince Hal.) There are country scenes, racy of the Eastern counties at Shakespeare's country scenes are of the Cotswold shires; and a delightful tale of the wooing of the fair daughter of a Suffolk estate-holder by many suitors, from a country man to Prince Edward himself, whom the Friar's Eleanor, keep heart-whole for Royal favours, is comic relief; there are bursts of grandiloquent poetry, as in some of the love-passages and in the Friar's description of the feast he has prepared for his Royal visitor; and there are the notes on patriotism and glorification of Elizabeth as the queen "where Britain dwells in heart," and in the prophecy that alludes to a glorious Diana to come of the seed of the Plantagenets.

The play is extraordinarily interesting for those things; and at the same time, is true entertainment in itself. For the latter fact the production by the Dublin University Elizabethan Dramatic Society left no doubt. With staging of the simplest kind, the piece was played with swift action; and it was easy to understand how little the Elizabethan playgoers required of stage-setting. A black curtain, that could be divided to reveal the scenes called up by the wizard-Friar, was all that was needed; and the platform in front of the curtain easily changed, to the imagination. From Mr. Fressingfield lane to Friar Bacon's cell, and from that to Henry III.'s Court at Hampton House. To place a table for the Friar's cell, and chairs for the Friar's two only aids to the lively suggestion of wizardry and costumes.

Make-up and costumes were excellent. It was an interesting reversal to see the ladies of this company in male attire, whereas the Elizabethan stage had boys for its women.

Let the strain of enthusiasm in which the last sentence has been written indicate the pleasure that was given by the acting.

It is necessary, however, to single out the charming picture of Margaret, the keeper's daughter, given by Miss L. Roberts. She was sweetly winsome, and its pathetic moments touched delicately on our heartstrings. Again, Mrs. Wheeler's vivacity in the part of Ralph Sunsell, the King's Fool, was not only appropriate, but must have been valuable as stimulating her colleagues to freedom in acting. Miss A. Hill gave a lively character of Miles, Friar Bacon's Poor Scholar, and a distinctive note was touched by Miss E. Stevens in the part of Friar Bungay. Other prominent parts were King Henry III., Miss M. McCall; Edward Prince of Wales, Miss M. Gifford; Lacy Earl of Lincoln, Miss K. Livingstone; and Jaques Vandermast, Miss E. Dowse. The remaining characters were:—Emperor of Saxony, Miss V. Firench; King of Castile, Miss E. Fitzhenry; Warren Earl of Sussex, Miss V. Kennelly; Ermsbey, Miss M. Scott; Burden, Mason and Clement, Doctors of Oxford, Misses D. Gillespie, K. White and F. Wood; Lambert, Miss B. Harcourt; Serlsby, Miss E. Watkinson; Keeper, Miss B. Nichols; Thomas, Miss M. Scott; Elinor of Castile, Miss M. O'Brien; Jean, Miss V. Kennelly; Hostess of Bell, at Henley, Miss E. Wathinson; a Devil, Miss N. Gallagher; Hercules, Miss K. Cherry; Constable, Miss B. Nichols; and a Poet, Miss K. White.

It was a large cast—yet another ground of good choice; for thus the play engaged the active interest of a large number of members of the Society.

At the close, acknowledgment was made of the work for success done by Mr. Fay, Miss Fay and Miss E. Stevens (Dramatic Officer of the Society).

A FILM OF THE WEEK.

"THE WHITE DESERT."

Although much good acting is embraced in the scope of "The White Desert," one values yet more highly in this film the fascinating scenes of snow and storm in the Rocky Mountains, where the plot is laid and the photographs were taken. The story told by the film is concerned with the travellers in a pioneer station during the building of a railroad track. Through a miscalculation of the risks of boring at a particular spot, a disaster is precipitated, as a result of which the camp is isolated and left without supplies and means of communication with the base. A wonderful picture is given of the occurrence of the disaster and the destruction it takes in its train; and that is followed by thrilling incidents, as volunteers go out from the camp in endeavours to get news of its plight through to the base station. Last, the difficult progress of the relief train in the wake of a snow-plough, and the plight of the starving and desperate folk in the stricken camp, are subjects that hold interest at a high pitch.

"The White Desert" is a good romance of human struggle with the menaces of Nature; sentimental notes are secondary, and merely serve to give point to the main theme.

At La Scala, where "The White Desert" is the principal film in a varied programme, an additional entertainment is afforded at the later shows by the Selma Follies Band, which plays in varied stage settings, and is supported by vocal and dancing turns.

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Monday.

Stocks at the opening were dull, and the market became easy owing to the unsettled foreign financial and political situation. New low "records" for 1926 were established in some Motors, Rubbers, Merchandising and Motion Picture issues, and, although the declines were not large, numerous reports of the backwardness of spring trade caused general selling of Mail Orders, Chain and Department Stores shares. Despite General Motors' record-breaking April sales, Motor stocks receded. U.S. Steel Common and other Steel issues also were heavy, but, with several Motors, closed above the lowest on covering. The market closed irregular. Government Bonds steady; Railroad Bonds steady. The day's sales totalled 1,030,000 shares.

Money on call closed steady at 3½ p.c. bid and 4 p.c. asked. All business was done at 3½ p.c. Sterling exchange irregular. Silver ¼c. lower at 65.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 4,970,000 bushels on the week. The visible supply of corn in the United States decreased 1,121,000 bushels on the week.

	Mon.	Sat.
Call Money	3½%	Nominal
Exchange on Lon. 60 days sight	4.82½	4.83½
Do. do. Demand bills	4.86½	4.86½
Cable Transfers	4.86½	4.86½
Do. Montreal	4.86½	4.86½
Exchange Paris, rails	3.61	3.61

Closing Bid Business Prices		
Par'ity. STOCKS.	Mon.	Sat.
100 U.S. Funded	102¼	102¼
100 Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe	129½	130
100 Baltimore and Ohio	93¾	93¾
100 Canadian Pacific	149	149
100 Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul	15¾	15¾
100 Chicago and North-West	69	69
100 Erie Shares	40¾	40¾
100 Erie 1st Preferred	51½	51¾
100 Illinois Central	127½	127½
100 Louisville and Nashville	117¾	118
100 Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	12½	12½
100 Missouri Pacific	27	27
100 New York Central Rd.	137	137
100 New York, New Haven & Hudson R.	39	39
100 Norfolk and West. Com.	133	133
100 Northern Pacific	74¾	74¾
100 Pennsylvania Shares	43½	43½
100 Reading Shares	69¾	69¾
100 Do. 1st Pref.	49¾	49¾
100 Southern Railway	29¾	29¾
100 Southern Pacific	103¾	103¾
100 Union Pacific	147¾	147¾
100 Do

: Pacific, nil; interior towns, 3,000. Ex- Great Britain, 15,000 bales; Continent, Japan, 12,000.
BBER quiet, but steady. First latex grade, uyers; smoked ribbed sheets, spot 4d. buyers, llers.
RLAPS dull. Hessian cloth, light-weight, heavy-weight, 8.70.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

(In thousands of bushels.)

	This week.	Last week.	Same week last year.
—United States ible supply	21,266	26,236	40,634
— Canadian ible supply (in- ding amount in d. in U.S.)	Unrecd.	51,914	35,016
— United States ible supply	28,715	29,036	19,562
— Export clear- es from Atlantic board for Europe	2,969	826	4,792
— Export clear- es from Atlantic board for Europe	256	203	156
— Export clear- es from Atlantic board for Europe	631	715	3,377
— Export clear- es from Atlantic board for Europe (rels)	193	175	201

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday.

HEAT at the opening was irregular, with May higher on shorts covering, but other positions c. lower. The weakness of the Liverpool ket encouraged free local and Eastern selling, the bearish sentiment was intensified by the e of adverse spring wheat conditions and a ncrease in the visible supply figures to attract e support. The market closed weak at 1c. to eduction. Spot steady.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
Hard Winter spot ...	166¾	168¾
Hard Winter spot	—	164

res—Opening options—	May	July	Sept.
ay	160¼	136½	132½
day	158¾	135¼	131¼
res—Closing options—	May	July	Sept.
ay	159	134½	131¼
day	159¾	136¾	132¾

	To-day.	Same day last year.	This season.	Last season.
ts (W.)	658	902	326,113	479,384

(In thousands of bushels.)

AIZE opened steady and unchanged. The ng was weak, 1¼c. to 1¾c. down.

	To-day.	Prev. day.
No. 2 mixed	73	—

res—Opening options—	May	July	Sept.
y	70	74¾	76¼
day	69¾	74¾	76
res—Closing options—	May	July	Sept.
y	68¾	73¾	77¼
day	70	74¾	78¼

	To-day.	Same day last year.	This season.	Last season.
ts (W.)	429	414	200,962	221,453

(In thousands of bushels.)

TS easy, 1c. to 1¼c. lower.

res—Closing options—	May.	July.	Sept.
y	40	41½	41¾
day	40¼	42	42¼

E—Futures weak, 1¾c. to 2¼c. cheaper; ot unquoted.

res—Closing options—	May	July	Sept.
y	80¼	83¾	85
day	82½	85	87½

OVISIONS opened steady. The continued ss of the hog market, moderate receipts and rable European advices started a covering ment, but offerings were light. Partial re- s took place, however, due to realising and by grain people, but the market closed , with lard futures 3 to 3½ points and spot ints up. Ribs are 10 to 15 points dearer. Spot, 15.37½.

Closing options—	July	Sept.	Oct.
... ...	15.57½	15.77½	15.75
ay	15.85	15.92½	15.75

Closing options—	May	July	Sept.
... ...	17.00	17.00	17.05
ar	16.90	16.90	16.90

ON steady and unaltered. Short ribbed sides average), 17.50.
GS remain firm, with light 15 to 20 points ancy descriptions 20 to 10 points higher. hogs, 13.40 to 14.50; heavy hogs, 13.50 to

	To-day.	Same day last year
s—Western Cities ...	105,000	75,000
Chicago ...	34,000	30,000

ipts of hogs at fifteen principal Western s, including Chicago, since 1st March total ,000, against 6,307,000 same season last year.

THE ONLY HOPE.

PROTECTION FOR IRISH INDUSTRIES.

ldressing a meeting at Ballyheane, Co. o, held under the auspices of Cumann Gaedheal, Mr. William Sears, T.D., said the work of healing the wounds of Con- ht was now in full swing. The Minister Agriculture had promised that this year 00 acres of ranch land would be ed among the people. That work would n until the last acre was restored. The Act, the sugar beet and other schemes part of the Government's programme ncreasing the farmers' income.

e Sinn Fein programme contemplated an trial revival, as well as an agricultural al. It had a message of hope for the s and villages, as well as for the country- What were the arguments in favour rotection? Unfortunately they were too g, too numerous, too tragic. With the st and cheapest land in Europe, and the best breeds of stock, agriculture depressed to the verge of bankruptcy, gh we lived up to the European ard of social life, our towns were life- decaying; our workers idle, our railways cripplied, our young people fleeing the y.

le other countries were recovering from reat War we were going backwards. young nation that won freedom after reat War took steps to develop indus- except the Free State. Every one of adopted protection. Every one of the Colonies adopted protection, even e England. All the big countries had tion and all the small countries— the Free State. Surely they could l be wrong, or the conditions all nt.

iew of these facts, was it not absurd r people talk of protection as an ex- nt? Economic freedom was no more periment than political freedom or l freedom. To-day Irish industries rushed under the heel of the foreign er, and they could get rid of that y only one means, the means tried by other nation, large and small—

ICAL OFFICERS (Male and Female). Exam. announced for 6th July. exam., Dec., 1925, 25 Successes from RY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Dublin. BEST RESULT. Special nd Correspondence Classes working.

o it with CKSONS INS have imparted lustre k, and kept them bright, t, your experience of their cure their retention in your vation.

al value of JACKSON'S home, bear these important tains give woodwork the of its cost, save labour and literate dust. They require by anyone, and are obtain- nut, mahogany, rosewood,

lay, speedy to dry, hard- Western Road, Hitcham, Surrey POLISH and FURNITURE CREAM. ngers, and Oilmen. W.H.Co.

A Long Jump at a Motor Cycle Gymkhana, held by the Knock and Queen's Island Clubs at Belfast.

The Opening of the Herring Fishery at Dunmore East, County Waterford. Some of the Seagulls attracted by the herrings. The Harbour before the arrival of the Fishing Fleet.

FULL STEAM AHEAD! One of the first Trains to leave London after the General Strike was abandoned.

The New Stand at the Fitzwilliam Club, which will be ready for the Ireland v. Spain Davis Cup Match this week.

The Opening of the New Golf Links at Tullow.

The Spanish Davis Cup Team, which arrived in Dublin last night:—N. F. Sindreu, M. Tarruella, A. Juanico.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POOR POLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Schopenhauer has pointed out that moral relief from one's own misery is to be found in compassion for the still greater misery of others. Let us then, amidst the trials and sufferings of our own attempt to organise, on a practical basis, an independent national State, contemplate the case of poor Poland. The frontiers of Ireland are fixed by Providence, this being an island. The frontiers of Poland are a mere human contrivance, very imperfect; and moreover the Polish State is co-terminous, in the main, with its two deadly enemies, Bolshevia and Germany. Poland has an inassimilable alien population far greater in proportion than we have. The political education of the Polish people is inferior to our own. In this last connection, I recall a humorously exaggerated criticism by one of my Polish acquaintances, who knows something of this country. He said:—"With ten Englishmen, you may obtain unanimity of opinion; with ten Irishmen, you will have ten opinions; with ten Poles, you will have one hundred opinions." In all these respects, we are better off than poor Poland.

The present socialist revolution in Poland can only be regarded as a step in the direction of Bolshevism, from which it seems likely that only a violent nationalist reaction can save the country. In the meantime we can smile at the revolutionaries' proclaimed intention of "putting an end to graft." Revolutionaries in every country always have that intention, although what they really mean is "putting an end to graft by the other fellows." Poor Poland!—Yours, etc.,

"KAPPA."

Co. Dublin, May 17th, 1926.

AN IRISH PHILÆ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Some time ago you published an allusion to the story of a Shannon scheme of eight hundred years ago. You told how King Brian contemplated the building of a dam across the river at Rincora (beside Killaloe), with the intention of raising the level of the Shannon and thus swamping out recalcitrant clans dwelling at the northern end of Lough Derg.

According to a version of the legend which the present writer once heard, Brian was deterred from his intention by the consideration, laid before him by a clergyman, that the raising of the level of the Lough would result in the submersion of Iniscaltra, the island at the Clare end of the Lough. Iniscaltra is the site of a monastic settlement made in the seventh century. It is historically true that Brian restored the church after the desolation wrought by his enemies the Danes. As restored by Brian, the church remains today an exquisite piece of architecture of the distinctive Irish style which flourished in his day. There are other relics of importance on Iniscaltra, and the island is not without historical fame. A Dauphin was educated there, I believe.

The purpose of this letter is to inquire whether the present Shannon scheme will be as scrupulous of art and history as was Brian, if the story of his contemplated dam has historic foundation. Is Iniscaltra, after twelve centuries of honour—during which it never ceased to be used as a burial place by the pious folk of the neighbouring mainland—to be swamped? Are there no local antiquaries who will investigate the probable results of the raising of the level of the Lough Derg waters, and demand, if needs be, that our German visitors undertake works for the island's preservation?—Yours, etc.,

"MAC LIAG."

Dublin, May 17th, 1926.

RESTRICTION OF RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—We wish to draw attention to the announcement in your advertising columns regarding the congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This is the first congress of the kind to be held in Ireland, and it may be opportune here, in view of public interest in the matter, to give a few words of explanation as to the nature of the Women's International League.

This League originated in 1915 when a congress of 1,136 women from twelve countries met at the Hague to consider the situation in Europe. Since that time the League has grown in membership and influence, thirty countries now containing national sections. In some countries these national sections are subdivided into numerous branches, as in America where there are forty branches, and in Germany where there are some sixty. The League headquarters are at Geneva, where an international secretary and staff keep in touch with all affiliated countries by correspondence. In a body like the W.I.L., which is federal in its organisation, congresses are a time of vital importance when principles are promulgated, resolutions taken, reports made and members representing a great diversity of races, languages and traditions meet together. These congresses have been held in the Hague, 1915; Zurich, 1919; Vienna, 1921, and Washington, 1924. The decision to hold the next congress in Ireland is an evidence of the great interest taken in our country, and a recognition of the peaceful conditions existing here after years of disturbance.

We hope that the public will come forward and help, both by interesting themselves in the congress and by offering hospitality to our delegates. Many of these delegates and visitors are coming from further European countries, where the valuta is extremely low. It is endeavoured to find them hospitality, and we hope, therefore, for a warm response to our appeal. We have to show that the proverbial faith in our Irish hospitality is not misplaced, and what is even more important—that even Irish public is not indifferent or apathetic towards world peace, but is following with interest the development of that great urge towards peace which is springing up everywhere and is the only hope of saving humanity from recurrent warfare.—Yours, etc.,

L. KINGSTON, Hon. Secretaries,
R. JACOB, Irish Section.

4 Eustace street, Dublin, May 17th, 1926.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—"Animal Welfare Week" has just closed, and several very interesting reports of the proceedings of those engaged in promoting kindness to dumb animals have been published by you. Much improvement in the handling of animals in transit appears to have been made recently, but I failed to find any reference to the important subject of care and kindness to cattle in their own homes. I have on several occasions brought your kindness been permitted to draw attention to the appalling state of the vast majority of cow-houses in the Free State—not properly drained or ventilated, rarely, if ever, lime-washed inside, rough, unpainted walls in the stalls afford harbour to vermin and disease unchecked.

Any person travelling over our country roads cannot fail to see, on the hindquarters of the majority of cattle passing by, caked and clotted dirt which has been allowed to accumulate there for months, and which results from want of proper drainage, bedding and neglect in cleansing premises. Surely the animals suffer much unnecessary torment and have little chance to thrive properly owing to the very insanitary conditions prevailing in the byres where they live. If on the public road I work a horse suffering from lameness or sores, I am properly called to account for doing so, as provided by law; but, if I own cows and keep them lying every night in filthy, swampy dens, tormented with itch and ringworm, lice, etc., I may be guilty of far greater cruelty, but no one in authority will interfere with my brutality to the cattle.

If some of our lawgivers would take the matter up energetically and see to it that in future the sadly neglected cow and her offspring get fair play at home, they would be doing most useful and humane work.—Yours, etc.,

"K. O."

Dublin, May 17th, 1926.

TROUT-FISHING IN THE DUBLIN DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The prompt, well-nigh simultaneous, action of the Rathmines Council in commencing the removal of unsightly obstructions to the angler's art—the necessity for which was demonstrated recently in your columns—bears eloquent testimony alike to such necessity and to the far-reaching power and remedial influence of the Press. The further need for boat facilities (at a reasonable charge, one trusts), on the upper reservoir would appear to be under consideration, if not actually about to be satisfied, by the authorities; for I was pleased to observe on the 15th inst. two anglers, with no special qualification save their *status* as anglers, duly accommodated with the use of a boat. I hope that in the near future all habitual frequenters of this charming resort may look forward with some degree of confidence to a like concession, on due payment and in equitable rotation.

Let the habitual users—and they are quite numerous—of these waters form among themselves a small club, or association, with a nominal or very small subscription. The club would have for its objects the encouragement of their art, the representation to proper authority of grievances desired to be redressed, of needs to be supplied, of abuses or breaches of regulations to be reported, etc. A social function at the end or beginning of the season, where prizes could be offered or distributed, might be included if it were thought desirable. In fact, one could enlarge this suggestion considerably as to details.—Yours, etc.,

W. BISDON SCOTT.

Highfield road, Rathgar, Dublin,
May 17th, 1926.

LINER STRIKES AN ICEBERG.

COLLISION IN A FOG.

Passengers who landed in Londonderry from the Anchor liner California report that after the vessel left Boston she struck an iceberg. This occurred on Wednesday last, at about 12.30 p.m.

The liner was going slowly at the time, as there was a slight fog. The impact was at the extremity of the iceberg, which the liner cut in two.

The steamer was not damaged, but was shaken from stem to stern.

There was no panic on board and though the fog the passengers could see the iceberg slightly above the water.

WEXFORD AND THOMAS MOORE.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

On Sunday last the mural tablet erected in 1864 in Cornmarket, Wexford, over the door of the house in which was born Anastasia Codd, afterwards the wife of John Moore and mother of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, was replaced by a new one in the presence of a large gathering, which included the members of Wexford Corporation and Irish National Foresters (Tom Moore Branch) in regalia. The tablet was erected at the request of the County Wexford Historical Society, by Mr. John Browne, contractor.

The Rev. R. Fitzhenry, P.P., Lady's Island President of the Historical Society, in the course of his address thanked Mr. Browne, who, he said, refused to take a penny for his toil and material in connection with the tablet.

Alderman Corish, T.D. (Mayor), unveiled the tablet, and said that he was proud to be in the position of having done so in honour of Ireland's greatest poet. Wexford was proud to say that the mother of the poet was born and reared in the town.

Dr. G. E. G. Greene, Ferns, grandson of the Mayor of Wexford under whose auspices the first tablet was erected, related that Moore's mother was the daughter of Thomas Codd, Cornmarket, known as "honest Tom Codd." She married John Moore, a native of Kerry, in 1788, at the age of 18 years. They lived for some time in Cornmarket, and then moved to Dublin, where Tom (the poet) was born in 1789.

The Rev. F. O'Byrne, P.P., Piercestown, and Miss Kathleen A. Browne also addressed the meeting.

"AUTUMN FIRE."

EXCELLENT PERFORMANCE AT ABBEY THEATRE.

Dublin has already given its opinion of the dramatic quality of Mr. T. C. Murray's remarkable play, "Autumn Fire." That opinion has been ratified by the wider and larger public in London, who have been filling the Little Theatre nightly with appreciative audiences. The London dramatic critics, too, have been loud in their praises of the play, and have hailed Mr. Murray as a dramatic genius.

Somebody has said that there is a "mode" prevailing in favour of plays with an Irish setting and by Irish authors. Mr. Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock" had, and is still having, a remarkable success in London; "Autumn Fire" has set the theatre-going public talking; but there is more in the latter play than a mere fashion. Mr. Murray has got away from the sordid tenement surroundings, and has given a story of human hopes and fears and experiences which throbs throughout with realities.

"Autumn Fire" is a play with ordinary Irish farming folk as characters, and it is told in simple language, with passionate emotion in every line.

It came as a surprise to many in the Abbey Theatre last night who had not seen the play before that a city schoolmaster should produce such work. It will be a long time before Abbey audiences grow tired of such productions as "Autumn Fire."

There are but eight characters in the play; for Mr. Murray does not believe in crowding his canvases. All played excellently. There were three members of the cast, however, whose characterisation will be difficult to forget. Seldom has one seen May Craig more fitted to a part than to that of Ellen, the daughter of Owen Keegan. Her acting, particularly in the second act, reached great heights. Michael J. Dolan, as Owen Keegan, played superbly, and of Eileen Crowe, as Nance, the young wife of Keegan, the least that can be said is that the part could not have been better filled.

"Autumn Fire" is a play to see again and again, if one could be certain of being spared the inappropriate laughter of certain members of the audience at the most touching and dramatic points of the play.

This is the concluding week of the Abbey season. Next week the company will play at the Opera House, Cork.

COST OF LIVING DOWN IN ENGLAND.

The cost of living in Great Britain on May 1st was 67 per cent. above pre-war, a drop of one point since April 1st.

"Wonderful things" done by PHOSFERINE

Miss E. P. Pullen, *writes*:—

"PHOSFERINE has made all the difference in my Health. Some months ago I got into a very bad state, which I was told was due to Anæmia. I was depressed, lost my appetite and could not sleep, and my whole nervous system was seriously affected. I was told by someone who had suffered in a similar way to try Phosferine. I started to do so, and almost at once noticed an improvement. I continued with it for a fortnight, taking regularly according to directions. Phosferine has done wonderful things for me. I now know that what is said of it is true, every word, for I have proved it. I shall never be without it again."

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From Chemists. Liquid and Tablets. The 3/- size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size

INSURANCE IN THE FREE STATE.

BUSINESS OF IRISH AND ENGLISH COMPANIES.

From a survey of the insurance business done in the Free State in 1924, as published in the *Irish Trade Journal* for May, 1926, it appears that there is deposited by the several companies, British and Irish, with the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, as required by the Friendly Societies Acts or the Trades Union Acts, as security, the total sum of £830,000, made up as follows:—

Irish companies (*i.e.* established within the Free State), in respect of life assurance, four deposits of £20,000 each; in respect of employers' liability insurance, three deposits of the same amount.

Companies established outside the Free State, in respect of life assurance, 33 deposits of £20,000 each; employers' liability insurance, four deposits—total, 44.

The life accounts show that the total revenue from premiums in the Free State during 1924 was:—

Irish companies, £81,063; external companies, £1,370,002.

In the same year the policies issued were:—(1) Ordinary life branch—Irish companies, 321 policies, assuring £58,260; external companies, 8,261 policies, assuring £2,899,228.

(2) Industrial branch—Irish companies, 30,029 policies, assuring £434,854; external companies, 114,683, assuring £2,622,025.

These figures must not be regarded as representing the entire life assurance business of the Free State during the year 1924. A very considerable business is carried on by friendly societies registered in Great Britain or in Ireland, and of this business no adequate particulars are at present available.

As regards employers' liability insurance, the total premium income, according to the statements deposited in respect of the year 1924, is:—

Irish companies	£ 32,554
External companies	£138,921
Total	£171,485

The figures shown above for life assurance and employers' liability are net figures—*i.e.*, the net amount of the premiums retained by the assuring company after paying away any re-insurance premiums. The gross amounts collected from insurers may be very much more.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

Few stage productions are so funny and so popular as "When Knights were Bold," which is presented at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, this week. It is one of those absurdly impossible plays, which attract all the more by reason of their frankly inconceivable situations, and it can be seen repeatedly without becoming stale. It was not surprising to find the theatre very crowded at last night's performance. It reflected highly on Mr. Bromley Challenor and his able company that they should have been in such excellent form on the occasion. They had had a very arduous day's travelling to carry through their engagement, and only arrived in Dublin at seven o'clock last night. In the circumstances, shortcomings might have been expected, but none was evident, and the familiar story of "When Knights were Bold," with its transformation to the twelfth century, when knights were bold, was unfolded in a manner that created continuous laughter. The lion's share of the work falls on Mr. Bromley Challenor, and never for a moment did he allow the pace to lack. He carried on from one situation to another, and was irresistible in his fun-making. He was just an irresponsible boyish character, who preferred romping and joking to the more romantic and heavy pose as descendant of the De Veres who came over with the Conqueror. Miss Enid Cooper was very effective as the Lady Rowena, who is in love with her knight, but sadly deplores his failure to live up to her romantic ideas of knighthood. Mr. Cameron Hall's presentation of the part of the Hon. Charles Middlecombe, with his *penchant* for telling stories, old and new, was clever; and Casper Middleton and George Child were entertaining as the impecunious fortune-hunting Irish knight and the good-natured dean. The remaining parts were all suitably filled.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.

The revue, "Making Money," was presented to crowded houses at the Olympia Theatre last night. It is styled, with a good deal of truth, as a laughter show. Many of the scenes are very prettily and artistically conceived. Dan Raynor is a comedian of merit, who keeps the merry swing throughout the show. Clairette Ruane is a humorist of ability, with a style of her own, and her burlesque singing of "The Sheik" gained her the best applause of the night. Martin and O'Brien gave some very enjoyable interpretations of well-known songs. Ivino and Babs, two dancers, late of Madame Pavlova's Covent Garden Company, gave some delightful exhibitions, and Pops Lane sang well. The Redvern Girls are a well-trained chorus, who sing and dance excellently.

SPANISH IN DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The following letter has been received by Lord Glenavy, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and has been communicated to the Board of Trinity College:—

"Spanish Embassy, London.

"5th May, 1926.

"MY LORD,—The Government of His Majesty the King of Spain having been informed of the foundation of a Chair of Spanish at Trinity College, Dublin University, and the appointment thereto of Professor Doctor Walter Starkie, who has specialised in the study of Spanish literature, I have been requested to express the satisfaction with which they have received the news, and to beg you to make their appreciation known to the authorities of the said College.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

"MERRY DEL VAL."

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY.

DUBLIN (2RN)—397 Metres.

7.30—Fáinne Talk. 7.45—Spanish Lesson. Dr. Walter Starkie. 8.0—Piano and Violin Duet, Molly Phillips and Patrick Delaney: "Aira Irlandais" (Leonard), "Le Prophete" (Rubenstein). 8.20—Duets, May Dobbs (soprano) and W. Lambert-Patterson (bass): "La Dove Prende" (Mozart), "Crucifix" (Faure). 8.35—Station Orchestra. 9.0—Minerva Quartette, R. Dawson, J. Rice, T. Dawson and R. W. Cobbe: "A Mistake" (Hunt), "The Fanaid Grove" (H. Hughes). 9.10—Songs, May Dobbs (soprano): "Devotion" (Schumann), "On the Road to Ballyshee" (Elliott). 9.20—Songs, W. Lambert Patterson: "Richard o' Taunton Dean," "O, No, John," "Clementine." 9.30—Station Orchestra. 10.0—Minerva Quartette, R. Dawson, J. Rice, T. Dawson and R. W. Cobbe: "Lovely Night," "Sleep, Gentle Lady" (Serenade) (Bishop). 10.10—Station Orchestra. 10.30—Weather Forecast and close down.

BELFAST (2BE)—440 Metres.

11.30-12.30—Gramaphone Records. 4.0-6.0—Afternoon Features. 6.0—From London. 8.0—Station Orchestra. Overture, "An Irish Comedy" (Ansell). Three Irish Dances (Ansell), James McCafferty (baritone). 8.5—Quintet for pianoforte, violins, viola, and 'cello (Schumann)—C. O'Connor Morris, Ernest Stoneley, Albert Fitzgerald, Harold Love, and Reginald Dobson. 9.30-12.15—From London.

LONDON (2LO)—365 Metres.

1.0-2.0—Time Signal from Greenwich; Music. 3.15—Transmission to Schools. 4.0—Time Signal from Greenwich. Talk: "Empire Shopping Week," by Lady Cowan. 4.15—Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Dance Band. 7.0—Time Signal from Big Ben. Weather Forecast and News. 7.10—French Reading, by M. Stephan. 7.25—Last, Further Pianoforte Works interpreted by Charles Kelly. 7.40—Mr. H. H. Abrahams on "Athletic Training." 8.0—Orchestra. W. Lees (xylophone solo), Charles Leggett (cornet solo), Frank Tayler (trombone solo). 8.0—Variety. 9.30—Weather Forecast and News. Mr. Hely Hutchinson, "Music and the Ordinary Listener." 10.0—Sea Shanties. 10.30—Dance Band. 12.0-12.15—Jack Smith ("the whispering baritone").

DAVENTRY (5XX)—1,600 Metres.

10.30—Time Signal and Weather Forecast. 11.0—The Radio Quartet and Ethel Friend (contralto), Francis Mitchell (tenor), John Hume (piano). 1.0-2.0, 3.15-6.30—From London. 4.30—Broadcast to Europe. 7.0—Same as London. 8.0—From Cardiff. 9.0—Wireless Orchestra. 9.35—Same as London. 9.55—Shipping Forecast. 10.0-12.15—Same as London.

BIRMINGHAM (5IT)—479 Metres.

3.45—School Transmission and Afternoon Features. 5.15—Children. 6.0—From London. 8.0—Station Orchestra. 9.30—From London. 10.0—"The Justice of Creung Foo," a drama in two acts. 10.30-12.15—From London.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM)—386 Metres.

11.30-12.0—The Wireless Trio. 3.45-5.0-7.0-7.25—From London. 5.0—Another Station. 8.15—Symphony Concert. 9.30-12.15—From London.

CARDIFF (5WA)—353 Metres.

3.0—The Station Trio. 3.15—From London. 4.0—Music. 4.45—Mr. H. F. Harries on "Welsh Pioneers in Alabama." 5.0—Orchestra. 5.15—Children. 6.0—For Young Adventurers. 6.15—Relayed from London. 7.0—From London. 8.0—Welsh Humour and Song; the Barry Glee Singers, the St. Hill Players; a Comedy Orchestra; Helen Jones; Bret Haydcu, Entertainer. 9.30—From London.

MANCHESTER (2ZY)—378 Metres.

1.15-2.0—Tuesday Mid-day Society's Concert, Daisy Kennedy (Violin Recital). 3.25—School Transmission and Afternoon Features. 5.0—Orchestra. 7.0—From London. 8.0—Station Orchestra, Alec Chentrens (Anglo-French Entertainer). 9.0—Musical Milestones, a Lecture Recital by Ethel Walker (Solo Pianoforte). 9.30—From London.

NEWCASTLE (5NO)—406 Metres.

11.30-12.30 — Concert. 4.0-6.0 — Afternoon Features. 6.0—From London. 8.0—Station Orchestra, Rosa Burn (contralto). 9.30-12.15—From London.

LIVERPOOL (6LV)—331 Metres.

4.0—Muriel Levy: A Talk for Women. 4.15—Georgina Latarche (contralto). 4.30—Station Pianoforte Quartet. 5.15—Children. 6.0—Light Music. 6.30—From Manchester. 7.0-12.15—From London.

GLASGOW (5SC)—422 Metres.

1.0-2.0—Opening of the Church of Scotland Assembly (from Edinburgh). 3.25—Broadcast to Schools and usual features. 6.15—From London. 8.0—Round the Stations with Sindie interludes by Alexander McCredie (tenor). 9.30-12.15—From London.

FREE STATE PORTS.

TRIBUNAL OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

In pursuance of a resolution by both Houses of the Oireachtas, the Minister for Industry and Commerce has appointed a tribunal to inquire into and report upon the present position of ports and harbours specified in the schedule to the resolution.

The members of the tribunal are:—Mr. H. B. O'Hanlon, solicitor (Chairman); Mr. C. A. O'Connor, and Mr. Michael Deegan. The Secretary is Mr. H. Baxter, of the Department of Industry and Commerce, Transport and Marine Branch, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

The inquiry by the tribunal will have special reference to:—

(*a*) The constitution, powers, and methods of administration of the authorities controlling or managing the specified ports and harbours;

(*b*) The charging powers, financial position and resources of such authorities;

(*c*) The facilities provided for trade and commerce in the ports and harbours, and the extent to which such trade and commerce is conducted in shipping owned in Saorstat Eireann; and

(*d*) The present statute law relating to these ports and harbours, and any changes therein of a general or a particular nature which appear necessary or desirable in order to promote the trade or commerce of Saorstat Eireann.

The ports and harbours scheduled are Annagassan Fisr, Arklow Harbour, Ballyshannon Harbour, Baltimore and Skibbereen Harbour, Cork Harbour, Dingle Harbour, Drogheda Harbour, Dublin Port and Docks (including Balbriggan and Skerries Harbours), Dundalk Harbour, Foynes Harbour, Galway Harbour, Killybegs Port and Harbour, Kilrush Harbour, Kinsale Harbour, Limerick Harbour, Moy River Commission (Ballina), New Ross Port and Harbour, Sligo Harbour, Waterford Harbour, Tralee and Fenit Port and Harbour, Wexford Harbour, Westport Harbour, Wicklow Harbour, Youghal Harbour.

The King will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace next Monday week.

NOT DECIDED.

STEWARDS TO MEET AGAIN TO-DAY.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday Night.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club met this morning, but came to no decision regarding the date when racing will be resumed in England. The railway companies were unable to give them any details as to when services would be anything like normal, and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a decision may be expected on the subject of whether the meetings at Doncaster, Salisbury, Ayr, and Windsor in the last three days of the week will be held. It may be said that in political circles there is a feeling against the resumption of racing this week, on the grounds that it would be more advisable to let everyone settle down quietly to work again before providing them with any distractions.

GALTEE MORE.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The English jockeys, Archibald and Leach, left Newmarket on Sunday for Ireland to fulfil riding engagements at the Curragh.

Port Arthur will probably leave Newmarket to-day or to-morrow for Ireland with a view to running in the Baldoyle Derby at Baldoyle on May 25th.

Vicker's Sporting Guns & Rifles are world famous.—Advt.

LONDON BETTING—YESTERDAY.

The card on the Derby was called over at the Victoria Club after the general meeting yesterday. Colorado was backed to win £1,000 from 100 to 30 to 3 (t. j. Coronach came in for notice at 7 to 1. Lez was backed to win upwards of £3,500 at nines. Small wagers only were invested on Apple Sauce at 14 to 1. Details:—

THE DERBY.

(Run at Epsom on Wednesday, June 2. Distance—1½ m.)

3 to 1 Colorado (t. and o.) ..... Lambton
7 to 1 Coronach (t. and o.) ..... F. Darling
9 to 1 Lez (t. and o.) ..... R. Day
100 to 7 Apple Sammy (t. and o.) ..... B. Jarvis

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DERBY CANDIDATES' WORK AT NEWMARKET.

The week of the horses which are to run in the Derby on Wednesday fortnight has proceeded on normal lines during the industrial troubles. There was a good many days ago no doubt as to the favourite, Colorado, had pulled up lame at the end of a gallop, but his last two spins have given entire satisfaction, and the consensus of opinion at Newmarket is that he will win the Derby, bar accident.

Apple Sammy appears to have made great improvement since running third in the Two Thousand Guineas, and has had several strong gallops over a mile and a half.

Lez goes well. He is galloped without plates, and his brittle boot is having every chance to grow again.

Southbourne has won a trial, those in the gallop with him being Craignure, Cabriolet and Swindon.

CURRAGH TRAINING NOTES.

THE CURRAGH, Monday.

A fine morning.

PARKINSON'S Louvixen, Bridge of Athlone, Lomond's Lake, and Pearl Oyster went a mile and a quarter; Nun Green traversed the same journey at a good pace; Athshannon, Mirabeau, Frigidity, Princess Salome, Fore and Aft, Green Shutter, Eloquent, Holy Isle, Proclet Islet, and Helen Adair were usefully employed over five furlongs.

BEHAN'S Peace River, Carniough, Moiley, and Lough Mourne went seven furlongs; Pale Head, Poppy Day, Vesington Comet, Buzzing Bee, and Vesington Bee cantered five furlongs.

ROSS'S Hillorgan went the whole way nine furlongs; White Orb, Ettington, Pursued, Handful, and Sparahoil cantered six furlongs; Royal Plush, Good-Bye, and the two-year-olds were usefully employed.

DOYLE'S Scarlet Stripes, May Orb, Stripes, and Scarlet Satin were seven furlongs; Silver Wicket, Wild Argony, Marten's Light, Lucanda and Peacemaker five furlongs.

DAWSON'S Chicane, Pony Lad, Hello, Prince Troy, Dunmurry, Kildarra, Boy and Yul Junior went a mile and a quarter; Temple and Rosmeen a mile; and Sir Stingo, Ardeaglagh, Argentan, Narheene, and Toy Lisa did six furlongs.

FORDREP'S Thier, Goslin, Louvoun, Minerva, and Geraint covered seven furlongs; Nice Pose, Speck, Little Archer, Ireland, and the two-year-olds cantered five furlongs.

COOMBS' Gift of Lavender, Belsay Belle, New Year's Eve, Corioris, and Sacrastat traversed seven furlongs; No Deceit, Argosone, and the two-year-olds cantered five furlongs steadily.

H. HARTIGAN'S Seriatim, Lethan, Tara King and Dromlassie went a mile and a half. Duneen, Athrey, and Actrix six furlongs; Kaulengo, Pedamore, Tiger Woman and the two-year-olds cantered.

PERRY'S Golden Ina, Knocking Boy, Knockloag's Pride, Silvertown, Blue Look Out, Missed the Train and Bees and Honey cantered five furlongs.

M. HARTIGAN'S John's Son went a good six furlongs.

BARTHOLOMEW'S Embargo was sent a similar distance.

Embargo and John's Son had a good crossing on Saturday. The former is stabled at Waterford Lodge, and John's Son at Maddenstown Lodge.

SELECTIONS FOR CURRAGH—TUESDAY.
Hazelstown Plate—TEMPLE or SCARLET STRIPES.
Scurry Plate—GOLDEN IVA or ATHSHANNON
Beginners' Stakes—LOUVOUN
Loughbrown Plate—LOVESOME
Ballemany Plate—ERIN GREEN or WILD ARGONY
Newbridge Plate—BELSAY BELLE.

GOWRAN PARK RACES

(Co. KILKENNY).
SUMMER MEETING, 1926.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10th.
CLOSING OF PLATES.

The following races close on Wednesday next with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin:—

THE SUMMER PLATE of 50 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. Entrance 1 sov. One mile and a half.

THE CASTLE PLATE of 75 sovs. A handicap flat race. For three years old and upwards. Entrance 2 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

THE COUNTY PLATE of 50 sovs. A flat race. For horses that have not won a flat race under any value 50 sovs. Weights—Four years old, 11st. 9lb.; five years old and upwards, 12st. Penalties and allowances. Entrance 1 sov. Two miles.

THE MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs. (Closed.)
THE FARE'NAMA CUP, value 100 sovs. (Closed.)
THE FARE'NAMA CUP, value 100 sovs. (Closed.)

For full articles see *Racing Calendar, Irish Field, or Sportsman.*

FREE STABLING.

Free stabling for all horses running at the meeting. Application must be made not later than Monday, June 7th, to Mr. J. P. Kirwan, Gorebridge.

CARRIAGE OF HORSES AND ATTENDANTS.

Horses coming by rail will be conveyed at a reduced rate on the forward journey on production of a special Race Certificate at time of booking. One groom in charge of each horse will be conveyed free in and from the course on production of special Indemnity Form. Certificates and Indemnity Forms can be obtained on application to the Secretary, as above.

IRISH KENNEL CLUB STUD BOOK

A USEFUL PUBLICATION.

We have been favoured with a copy of the first Stud Book issued by the Irish Kennel Club, which covers the period from January 1, 1924, to December 31, 1925. Such a publication is an integral part of such a body, and the volume will, no doubt, be welcomed throughout the country where the display of this democratic and go-ahead institution are being carefully watched. The foreword to the Stud Book has been written by Mr. Justice Hanna, the first Kennel Club, the Hon. Mr. Justice Hanna, and for the first time it has been put on record at some length the Irish Kennel Club came to be formed, and how breeders and fanciers in Ireland took their courage in their own hands and established a governing body of their own.

Every rule of the Irish Kennel Club is embodied in the publication, and every bit of information that could be of any use to fanciers in this country has been included. The statistics include details of the registrations, entries at championship shows, lists of those who held trials, whether champion-ship or non-championship, and winners of challenge certificates during the three years under review; and all the rest of the book is included, separately for each year, a list of pedigree dogs and bitches of various breeds, whose wins have entitled them to inclusion in the pages of the Stud Book.

It may be mentioned that once a dog becomes eligible for inclusion in the Stud Book a number is forthwith given to it, and this Stud Book number is retained by the dog for life. Our readers will notice that for the year 1925 many dogs in the pedigrees given have only been given their Stud Book number with the letter B after it, and the number of the show at which the sire qualified for inclusion. Further than this the Stud Book was attained. The letter B given after a win in 1925 indicates, of course, that the dog in question has been already recorded in the Stud Book for 1923, and in these circumstances it would be superfluous to repeat the pedigree each year.

At the end of the volume is given a list of those persons who were good enough to apply to have their names recorded as members to the Club, and should hardly be necessary to include a similar list of subscribers in future years, but the Council of the Irish Kennel Club felt that the publication was such a momentous affair that it was only right that those ladies and gentlemen who so materially helped to make it possible should have their names recorded in a permanent form.

The Irish Kennel Club Stud Book for the year 1926 is at present in course of preparation, and will be issued as soon as possible.

Mr. R. Quirke, the capable and efficient Secretary of the I.K.C., is the editor of the book, and he has certainly done his share wonderfully well. The price of this volume is 5/6d., post free, and can be obtained from the Secretary, Irish Kennel Club, 25 Eden quay, Dublin.

THE CURRAGH.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

The May Meeting at the Irish headquarters which opens to-day will furnish some very good sport, and this year's race for the Irish Two Thousand Guineas, which is down for decision to-morrow, looks like attracting the biggest field that has ran for this nice prize since its inception. It should, indeed, provide a particularly fine contest, interest in which will be enhanced by the participation of several English-trained candidates, including the smart John's Son and Embargo. Although there is nothing of outstanding importance on to-day's card, racing of an entertaining character seems assured. Special trains leave Kingsbridge each day at 12 noon, 12.40 p.m. and 1.0 p.m., returning after the last race. Selections are appended:—

Hazlestown Plate—Scarlet Stripes.
Scurry Plate—Athshannon.
Beginners' Stakes—Petocat or Coinage.
Loughbrown Plate—Nell Gwynne or Don Pat.
Ballymany Plate—Erin Green.
Newbridge Plate—Belsay Belle.

2.15—HARRISTOWN PLATE of 100 sovs., of which the second receives 10 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. For two yrs. old. 5 f.

	Age st. lb.
TO JOEY (Mr. W. Gunn) ..... Perry	2 9 6
BACHELOR'S BRIDE (Mr. J. Dillon) ..... Behan	2 9 0
SCARLET STRIPE (Mr. E. Power) ..... Perry	2 9 0
TRIOLET (Major Dixon) ..... Dawson	2 9 0
TROJAN (Major Dixon) ..... Dawson	2 9 0
FOR THE ATHLONE (Mr. Gunne) ..... Gunne	2 10 2

The above are trained at the Curragh.

HIGHLAND PEARY (Mr. J. Hayes) ..... Hayes	4 11 10
SCOTCH LADDIE (Mr. J. Russell) ..... Russell	4 11 10
MYRA (Major Dixon) ..... Dawson	4 11 10
FAR DONOVAN (Mr.) ..... Fennell	4 11 5
CHIMERA (Mr. T. V. Clarke) ..... Russell	4 11 0
KILTAGHAN (Mr. J. Tyrrell) ..... Tyrrell	4 11 0
KILTEEVAN (Mr. M. Tyrrell) ..... Tyrrell	4 11 0
MAQUERA (Mr. P. Clarke) ..... Owner	4 10 7
CLOVER MINT (Mr. O'Reilly) ..... Owner	4 10 7
FOR THE ATHLONE (Mr.) ..... Owner	4 10 2

2.45—SCURRY PLATE of 200 sovs., of which the second receives 30 sovs. and the third 10 sovs. A handicap. 5 f. 66 yds.

	Age st. lb.
WISKET (Mr. H. Steakman) ..... Lord	4 12
SIR STRIGO (Mr. J. Sullivan) ..... Dawson	4 11 10
FLAMING TORCH (Mr. J. Dillon) ..... Behan	4 11 10
HOLLIES INN (Mr. P. Clarke) ..... Perry	4 11 7
GARNTOPPER (Mr. T. Dunne) ..... Dawson	4 11 7
ROSEMOUNT (Mr. W. Gunn) ..... Perry	4 11 7
ATHEANAN (Mr. J. C. Gallwey) ..... Purcell	3 7 3
FREE FROM C ..... (Mr. C. Wall)	3 7 5
WHITE WITCH (Mr. W. P. Gill) ..... Rogers	3 6 9

The above are trained at the Curragh.

NOBLE PRINCE (Mr. J. Collins) ..... Collins	5 11 2
REMEMBER ME (Mr. J. O'Carroll) ..... Owner	5 11 0
ADONAI (Mr.) ..... Rice	5 10 8
MILLBANK (Mr. C. M'Laughlin) ..... Bell	5 6 9

3.25—BEGINNERS' STAKES of 200 sovs., of which the second receives 30 sovs. and the third 10 sovs. For two years old. 5 f.

PORT NELSON (Mal. Dixon) ..... Behan	9 2
POLECAT (Mr. C. Graham) ..... Hunter	9 0
CUT HUNG (Mr. A. M. Cork) ..... Pedrop	9 3
EBONY (Mr. J. J. Flavin) ..... Halpenny	9 0
BUCHAN'S PRIDE (Mr. W. T. de Pledge) ..... Robertson	9 0
SOUTHERN HUR (Hon. Mrs. K. Mackay) ..... Hartigan	9 0
WHITE SPEAR (Maj. Dixon) ..... Behan	9 0
BALLYVOY (Sir T. Dixon) ..... Behan	9 0
BALLYVOY (Mr. D. M'Mullan) ..... Delargy	9 0
MARSHFIELD'S SON (Mr. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	9 0
GLEN OF IMAAL (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	9 0
ROYAL TIMES (Mr. J. J. M'Auley) ..... Coombs	9 0
ROSE OF ERIN (Mr. J. Wallis) ..... Fordred	9 0
COINAGE (Mr. Myerscough) ..... Fordred	9 0
QUIZ ..... (Mr. J. Rogers) ..... Gower	8 10
GREENSTOWN (Mr. J. Rogers) ..... Gower	8 10
PRIARSTOWN (Capt. E. P. Bruxner) ..... H. Hartigan	8 10
SCARLET SHRIMP (Mr. Rowan) ..... Coombs	8 10
CONNEMARA (Mr. J. Dillon) ..... Behan	8 10
MAID OF BUCHAN (Mr. J. J. Maher) ..... Behan	8 10
LADY WEMBLEY (Mr. W. J. Walsh) ..... Stanton	8 10
KING HERMES (Mr. Myerscough) ..... Fordred	8 10
CARTOON (Bib.) (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	8 9
DEWEY ACT (Bib.) (Mr. J. Spall) ..... Coombs	8 9
FILARET (Bib.) (Mr. Rowan) ..... Coombs	8 9
HERMETIC (Bib.) (Mr. A. B. Cook) ..... Fordred	8 9
VIKENTI (Bib.) (Mr. W. Jackson) ..... Darwen	8 9

The above are trained at the Curragh.

SILVER DAWN (Mr. J. O'Grady) ..... Owner	9 0
TALAREA (Mr. J. J. Blake) ..... Blake	9 0
ARINTA (Mr. W. Kennedy) ..... Owner	9 0

3.55—LOUGHBROWN PLATE of 200 sovs., of which the second receives 10 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. For two yrs. old. 5 f.

	Age st. lb.
FARRAGAT (Sir T. Dixon) ..... Behan	9 5
SINN'S BRIDGE (Mr. J. Leech) ..... Stanton	9 0
LEANDER (Mr. J. J. M'Auley) ..... Coombs	9 0
ROSSLARE (Mr. J. Dillon) ..... Behan	9 0
COMMON GOOD (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	9 0
LOWSOME (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	9 0
ORTELIA (Mr. D. Rogers) ..... H. Rogers	9 0
CROSSWAY (Mr. T. Rogers) ..... Dwyer	9 0
SUNSET (Mr.) ..... Gunne	9 0
TON PAT (Mr. J. V. Rowan) ..... Coombs	9 0
WINDY CRAG (Mr. J. Bergin) ..... H. Hartigan	9 0
PIPPY PUNT (Mr. J. Bergin) ..... Macardle	9 0
PIREBIA F., by Tor—Pegasus (Mr. A. Coyle) ..... Owner	9 0
ROONDER (Mr. M. Treacy) ..... Owner	8 10
TYNE (Mr. Gill) ..... Owner	8 10
WELL GWYNNE (Mr. J. Hunter) ..... Owner	8 10
PERSUDE (Mr. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	8 10
LADY MORGAN (Mr. J. Bergin) ..... Owner	8 10
SCARLET SHRIMP (Mr. J. V. Rowan) ..... Coombs	8 10
LOVELY (Mr. J. Bergin) ..... H. Hartigan	8 10

The above are trained at the Curragh.

CONSTRUE SEMITA (Mr. C. A. Rogers) ..... Amott	8 10
GOLDEN DAFFY (Mr. T. Dillon) ..... Owner	8 9

4.25—BALLYMANY PLATE of 100 sovs., of which the second receives 10 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. Weight for age. 1½ m.

	Age st. lb.
KING'S FALLOCH (Col. Hosen) ..... Hosner	3 10 3
TWILIGHT (Mr. J. M'Auley) ..... Coombs	3 8 12
ERIN GREEN (M. T. P. O'Neill) ..... Parkinson	3 8 11
FAIRFIELD (Mr. C. Dyer) ..... Owner	3 8 3
GOSLIN (M. F. S. Myerscough) ..... Fordred	3 8 3
ATHBO (Mr. F. S. Myerscough) ..... Fordred	3 8 0
MILLBANK (Mr. C. M'Laughlin) ..... Bell	3 7 10
SWEET LOCH LOMOND (Mr. J. O'Grady) ..... Coombs	3 7 7
LONELY ISLE (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) ..... Owner	3 7 7
FORGERO (Mr. J. V. Rogers) ..... Dwyer	3 7 7

The above are trained at the Curragh.

EXPLANATION (Mr. J. E. Shepherd) ..... Lord	4 9 9
SIL (Mr. H. M'Alinden) ..... Osbert	3 9 5
BALLYBOY LIGHT (Mr.) ..... Osbert	3 9 5
ASHBOURNE (Major North-Bomford) ..... Owner	3 8 5
HIGHLAND MIST (Mr. J. Dodd) ..... Coombs	3 8 0
PRIDE OF BURGESS (Mr. M. O'Brien) ..... Owner	3 7 7
KARIBA GORGE (Mr. J. H. Pond) ..... Owner	3 7 7

4.55—THE NEWBRIDGE PLATE of 150 sovs., of which the second receives 15 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. A handicap. 1½ m.

	Age st. lb.
LOMOND'S LAKE (9h. ex.) (Mr. F. W. Shaw) ..... Parkinson	4 9 13
KING'S FALLOCH (9h. ex.) (Col. Hosen) ..... Hosner	5 9 11
LOUVIXEN (Mr. T. P. O'Neill) ..... Parkinson	4 9 2
ROCK OF MOSAIC (Mr. Hogan) ..... Hartigan	4 9 0
BELSAY BELLE (Mr. T. Coombs) ..... Coombs	4 8 0
MONACO (Mr. H. M'Alinden) ..... Osbert	3 7 7
TIBER (Mr. F. S. Myerscough) ..... Fordred	3 7 7

The above are trained at the Curragh.

PLATINUM COIN (Capt. V. Dunne) ..... Blake	4 10 4
GRAND POINTS (Mr. E. Dowling) ..... Owner	4 9 0
SAME AGAIN (9h. ex.) (Mr. E. Delaney) ..... Owner	4 8 4
BANNIE (Mr. B. O'Donnell) ..... Owner	3 7 5

IRISH 2,000 GUINEAS.

The four English trained candidates for the Two Thousand Guineas have arrived at the Curragh; they are: John's Son, Embargo, St. Germain and Fairfax Pendarves. It is thought will have the mount on Embargo, who finished fourth in the English Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket, in the hands of Mr. H. Darling. The one to watch is John's Son. C. Smirke will probably ride St. Jerome, as J. Childs has been retained for John's Son. Colonel Blake's colt will likely provide three runners in Fohanaun (G. Archibald), Silver Lark (T. Burns) and Donald Gunn, while M. Dawson is going to the post for he has another engagement in a six furlong race. If he runs he will be ridden by R. Cullen. E. M. Quirke will be White Orb's jockey.

The list of probables and their jockeys is:—

FOHANAUN, ch. c., by Glaserfon—Thistle (Col. A. Blake) (Owner), 9-7 ..... G. Archibald
MARINE PARADE, b. c., by Grand Parade—Seamaid (Lord Glanely) (Darling), 9-7 ..... J. Thwaites
JOHN'S SON, b. c., by Irishman—Ethel II. (Mr. M. G. Hartigan) (M. Hartigan), 9-7 ..... C. Childs
EMBARGO, br. c., by Argosy—Riand (Maharaja of Rajpipla), 9-4 ..... S. Donoghue
WHITE ORB, ch. c., by White Eagle—Orbit (Mr. W. Barnett) (Rogers), 9-0 ..... R. M. Quirke
DONALD GUNN, ch. c., by Ormonde—Sandy Bank (Major C. Scarrel Cape) (Blake), 9-0 ..... T. Burns
GERAINT, ch. c., by Orpiment—Gerenda (Mr. C. Carle) (Purdrell), 9-0 ..... W. Smith
ARAMIS, ch. c., by Sunstar—Echlase (Mr. W. de Pledge) (Robertson-Bough), 9-0 ..... W. Tracey
ARGENTAN, b. h., by Argos—The Pike (Major D. Dixon) (Dawson), 9-0 ..... W. Tracey
PEACE RIVER, br. c., by Cyrano—Isle of the Blessed (Major D. Dixon) (Behan), 9-0 ..... M. Wing
ST. JEROME, b. c., by Friar Marcus—Philosophy (Lieut. Lancelot) (W. Jarvis) (Jarvis), 9-0 ..... C. Smirke
ARDSALLOCH, br. c., by Bachelor's Double—Jean Jay (Major Blackwell) (Mr. Jack McCann) (Dawson), 9-0 ..... Joseph Canty
SILVER LARK, br. c., by Silvern—Laverock (Colonel) (Blake), 9-0 ..... T. Burns
*LIVINGTON, br. c., by Hainault—Lady Cicero (Major Shirley) (Rogers), 9-0 ..... M. Cullen
MINERVIS, b. c., by Aragon—Quick Pace (Mr. F. S. Myerscough) (Fordred), 9-0 ..... Jas. Doyle
*CHESMINT, b. c., by Swanmint—Chestnut Sunday (Mr. D. Mahony) (Doyle), 9-0 .....

*A doubtful starter.

KELLS RACES

(OVER THE LOYD COURSE).
WEDNESDAY AND JUNE 16th, 1926.

All Races Close on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin.

THE COUNTY PLATE of 40 sovs. Handicap hurdle race. One mile and six furlongs.

THE HEADFORT CUP, value 30 sovs., with 30 sovs. added from the Fund. A weight for age steeplechase. Two miles.

THE SUBSCRIBERS' PLATE of 30 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. Two miles and a quarter.

THE NURSERY PLATE of 45 sovs. A flat race. One mile and six furlongs.

THE LOYD PLATE of 45 sovs. A handicap flat race. One mile and six furlongs.

THE JUNE PLATE of 45 sovs. A flat race. One mile and six furlongs.

For full particulars see "The Irish Racing Calendar," "The Irish Field" or "The Sportsman." For Forms of Entry apply to Mr. D. RUTLEDGE, Stephen's Green Club, Dublin. —(Advt.)

KILBEGGAN.

SMALL FIELDS.

ODDS-ON FAVOURITES SCORE.

Kilbeggan well lived up to its reputation as regards attracting a big attendance at yesterday's meeting, but the racing was not up to the usual standard, and at times fell very flat. The presence of such horses as Newsboy and Gale Book for their respective races frightened away opposition, and each had what practically amounted to a walk-over. Another obvious winner was O May in the Tally-Ho Plate, who was also an odds-on favourite. Clare Island gave the Maddenstown Lodge apprentice, T. McNeill, his first winning ride when he beat Silver River and others in the Bruisna Hurdle Race, and the same stable also captured the Midland Plate with Lusamore, who, setting his penalty at defiance, got up close home to defeat Grisette. Thus Mr. Parkinson's stable won three of the six races, and J. Moylan and J. Meany each rode 4 couple of winners. Provincial Boy, who ran in the opening hurdle race, was turned out again for the Kinnegad Challenge Cup, and, starting the outsider of a party of three, won with a bit to spare.

Details:—

1.45—THE BRUSNA PLATE of 21 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. 2 m.

Mr. J. J. Parkinson's ch. c. CLARE ISLAND, by Book—Silicon Alcazar, 4, 9-3 ..... T. Nihill 1
Mrs. R. Adams's SILVER RIVER, 5, 10-7 ..... Lord 2
Mr. J. M. Prior Kennedy's PROVINCIAL BOY, 5, 10-2 ..... Moylan 3
Major J. Roche Kelly's The Perisher, 5, 9-12 ..... M'Carthy 0

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting—Ryans, Silver River, 5 to 2 agst. CLARE ISLAND, 4 to 1 Provincial Boy, 10 to 1 The Perisher.

Provincial Boy led from Silver River, Clare Island, and The Perisher, for a mile, when Clare Island drew out, followed by Silver River, and won by three lengths; six lengths divided second and third.

2.15—MIDLAND PLATE of 21 sovs. A handicap flat race. 1¼ furlongs.

Mr. T. P. O'Neill's br. g. LUCAMORE, by Delamore—Dear Maiden, 4, 11-8 ..... Moylan 1
Mr. G. T. Cornelius's GRISETTE, 4, 10-0 ..... Power 2
Mr. Jos. Flood's GLENMORE, 5, 10-7 ..... M. Hines 3
Mr. M. A. Heffernan's Giolla Deacail, 5, 10-5 ..... Regan 0
Mr. A. Martin's Souderra, 5, 10-3 (car. 10-4) ..... Regan 0

(Winner trained by J. J. Parkinson.)

Betting—3 to 1 on LUACMORE, 4 to 1 agst. Grisette, 6 to 1 Glenmore, 20 to 1 any other. Glenmore got the pace in Grisette, Lusamore, Souderra, and Giolla Deacair, until a furlong from home, when Lusamore drew up on the inside, and won by a length and a half; five lengths divided second and third. Giolla Deacair was fourth.

2.50—LOUGHNAGORE PLATE of 21 sovs. A weight-for-age steeplechase. 2 m.

Mr. T. Barbour's b. g. NEWSBOY, by Drimore—Chattering Kit, 5, 11-10 ..... Meany 1
Mr. G. T. Vandeleur's Little Mick, 5, 11-13 ..... Regan 0
Mrs. C. J. Ham's Grub, 5, 10-4 (car. 10-5) ..... Lyon 0

(Winner trained by Bracebridge.)

Betting—10 to 1 on NEWSBOY, 4 to 1 agst. Lonsdale Mick, 20 to 1 Grub.

Grub forfeited half a mile, and Newsboy made all the running. Little Mick fell three-quarters of a mile from home.

3.40—SPRING PLATE of 21 sovs. A weight-for-age steeplechase. 2 m. 1 f. 66 yds.

Mr. T. Barbour's g. g. GATE BOOK, by Sarpedon—Gate Lodge, 6, 12-13 ..... Meany 1
Mr. J. Casey's Stalactite, 6, 10-13 ..... Power 2
Mr. T. Lavelle's Aspirovec, 6, 10-13 ..... M. Keogh 0
Mr. A. Martin's Hunter Hill, 6, 11-0 ..... W. Cleary 0

(Winner trained by Bracebridge.)

Betting—10 to 1 on GATE BOOK, 20 to 1 agst. any other.

Stalactite 11, fell at the first fence. Received and Hunter Hill were pulled up beaten, at the run from home, and Gate Book, after leading throughout, finished alone.

4.15—TALLY-HO PLATE of 21 sovs. A hunter's flat race. Weight-for-age. 2 m.

Mr. A. Willis's ch. m. O MAY, by William Rainy—Falling Miss, 4, 10-6 (car. 10-7) ..... Moylan 1
Mr. J. Cleaver's b. m. Clonora, 5, 11-2 ..... Connors 2
Mr. C. T. Vandeleur's ROSE BUD, 4, 11-0 ..... Mr. E. McKeever 3
Mr. A. Cunningham's Magic Bard, 5, 11-7 ..... Cleary 0
Mr. J. F. Nairn's Bachelor's Daughter, 5, 11-7 ..... Mr. C. Nairn 0
Mr. N. Hannon's Trooper Light, 4, 11-4 ..... Lyon 0
Mr. J. Roche Kelly's Switzer Stick, 5, 10-11 ..... Mr. C. Nairn 0
(250) Outside Outlier (aged), 12-0 ..... Mr. J. Parkinson 0

(Winner trained by J. J. Parkinson.)

Betting—4 to 1 on O MAY, 4 to 1 agst. Jink, 100-30 Clonora, 6 to 1 Rose Bud, 20 to 1 any other.

Jink made the running from Swizzle-Stick, Magic Bard, O May, and Rose Bud, until inside the distance, when O May drew to the front, and won easily by four lengths; twenty lengths divided second and third. Swizzle-Stick was fourth.

There was no bid for the winner.

4.45—KILBEGGAN CHALLENGE CUP, value 30 sovs., with 23 sovs. added. An open weight-for-age steeplechase. 3 m.

Mr. J. M. Prior Kennedy's b. g. PROVINCIAL BOY, by Melcager—County Dame, 6, 9-13 ..... Costello 1
Mr. J. Murray's RARE SORT, 5, 11-7 ..... Mr. J. W. Geary 2
Mr. J. Long's CORONER'S GIFT, 6, 11-1 ..... Horan 3

(Winner trained by R. Fetherston.)

Betting—5 to 4 on Rare Sort, 3 to 1 agst Coroner's Gift, 4 to 1 PROVINCIAL Boy.

Coroner's Gift led from Rare Sort and Provincial Boy until a mile from home, when Provincial Boy took command and, pulling Rare Sort all out, won by four lengths; a bad third.

Souderra was weighed out for by T. Regan, but fell at the preliminary, and was not a starter.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Coventry Stakes, Ascot—El Mansour.
Hoylake Handicap, Hurst Park—Dunmagarry.
Hoolihy and Hilldale's Steeplechase, Wetherby—Keep Cool, Fassaroe, and Leo Bridge.
All published handicaps—Rosanoff.

THE RESUMPTION OF RACING.

NO DECISION YET.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club and of the National Hunt Committee met at Cavendish square, London, yesterday, and, pending any definite information from the railway companies, adjourned the meeting until to-day.

REDCAR RACES DOUBTFUL.

Every endeavour will be made to hold the Whitsuntide Meeting at Redcar in the event of racing being resumed. However, certain difficulties stand in the way, and it is impossible to state at present whether the meeting will be held.

NEWMARKET TRIALS.

The following trials took place at Newmarket on Friday last on the Rowley Mile Trial Ground:—

Major Loder's Chunky (Stevenson), 3, Black Gown (J. Leach, 2; Mary Kilkenny, 3; Stiletto, 4; Merry Bull, 5. Distance—Five furlongs. Won by two lengths; half a length separated 3rd from 4th.

Teal Eggs (Targett, 2; Nuthatch, 3; Hark Back, 4; Handyman, 5; Hairtownie, 6; Very Hill, 7; Crest, 8; Bumage, five and a half furlongs. Won by a length and a half; two lengths.

Discard (Archibald), 1; Pilatoy (J. Leach), 2; Thervilla (Weston), 3; Eastville, 4. Distance—Six furlongs. Won by a length and a half; two lengths.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORT PHILLIPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lort Phillips, whose death occurred on Saturday, was associated with two famous horses—namely, Glenside, who won the Grand National in 1905, and Llangwm. Colonel Phillips purchased Glenside from the Master of the Carmarthenshire Hunt, and passed him on to Mr. P. Ribby, whose racing establishment he managed. Glenside was the only horse of the 26 runners to keep on his legs to the end, though three others finished after being re-mounted. Llangwm, who is by Mumford—Lady Lancashire, was bred by Lieutenant-Colonel Lort Phillips, who leased him for his racing career to Mr. A. Barclay Walker, for whose colours the horse ran third to Sirocco in the Derby of 1903. The many successes of Llangwm as a three-year-old included the Victoria Cup, the Ascot Stakes, and the National Produce Stakes; the Prince Edward Handicap, and the Champion Stakes. The value of the stakes won by Llangwm as a three-year-old by Colonel Phillips ran penced in this year's Grand National.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING.

JUNE 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1926.

NENDAY with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 9 Hume street, Dublin:—

FIRST DAY.

SCURRY PLATE of 200 sovs. A handicap for three years old and upwards. Six furlongs. Sixty-three yards.

CAMP PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap for three years old and upwards. Seven furlongs. SECOND DAY.

VISITORS' PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap for three years old and upwards. Five furlongs.

POLLARDSTOWN PLATE of 200 sovs. For two years old. Five furlongs.

STANDALONE PLATE of 200 sovs. For two years old. Six furlongs.

THIRD DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S PLATE of 200 sovs. A handicap for three years old and upwards. One mile.

WELTER PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap for three years old and upwards that have never won a race value 100 sovs. Seven furlongs.

For full Articles see "Irish Racing Calendar." —(Advt.)

RUGBY.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY F.C.

At the annual general meeting held in the Trinity Pavilion the following officers were elected for next season, 1926-27:—Hon. Secretary—C. Sherry. Hon. Senior Treasurer—H. Solomons, M.A. Hon. Junior Treasurer—J. E. Wells, B.A.

ST. JAMES'S GATE BREWERY A and C.U.

Members are requested to note that in the swimming section there will be a class in the Trinity Baths on Tuesday from 7-8 p.m. A full attendance is requested.

Mr. A. W. Carr, the Captain of the English XI. to meet the Australians in the Test Matches.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP—SECOND ROUND.
IRELAND v. SPAIN.

The Spanish team, M. Tarrasich (captain), F. Sindreu and J. Juanico, arrived at Kingstown yesterday evening, where they were met by the Reception Committee and escorted to the Shelbourne Hotel. They will have a couple of days' practice on grass prior to the opening of the tie on Thursday next.

A curious position appears to have arisen in the second round of the competition this year. Hungary drew Argentina, but was understood to have relired, giving the South Americans a walk-over. This fact was published in the *Field* last month, and also in the Lawn Tennis Association's official paper, Lawn Tennis and Badminton, of May 1st.

In spite of this fact, cables from Barcelona state that the tie is now in progress, and that the Spanish Association have given two matches to them. The singles on the opening day were divided, and yesterday Hungary lost the Doubles in straight sets.

FRANCE v. DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Monday.

In the last Singles match between France and Denmark in the second round of the Davis Cup Competition here to-day, Gobert (France) beat Ulrich (Denmark)—6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

ARGENTINA LEADS HUNGARY.

BARCELONA, May 17.

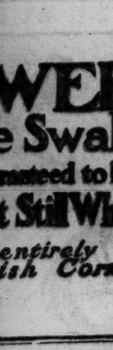
In the Men's Doubles in the Davis Cup Competition here to-day Landa and A. Ghersi (Argentina) beat Von Kehrling and Kirchmayr—6-3, 6-4, 6-3. Von Kehrling was again the most brilliant player of the fours in the Hungarian team, and the perfect team work of the South Americans was the deciding factor in Hungary's defeat.

Argentina leads by two matches to one, the opening singles having been divided.

HANDBALL.

GARDA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Preparations are being pushed forward at the Depot to make the handball championship of an Garda Week will be a success. The championships are being run in divisions throughout the country, and the finals



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ARDSTOWN RACES,

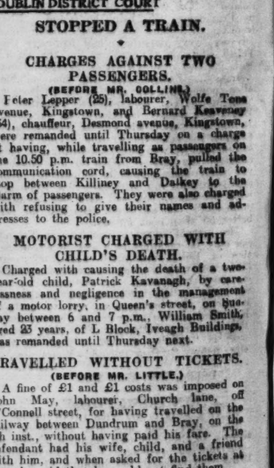
SATURDAY, 22nd MAY, 1926.
REDUCTION IN FARES.

RVICE — RETURN FARES.

AINS — FIRST CLASS. 1/8 — THIRD CLASS. 1/-

TATION. — Available day of issue only.

TS (Week-end) will be issued to Dublin ON ABOVE DATE, n same day and up to and including the following Monday.
M. F. KEOGH, (General Manager.



PROGRAMMES AND PROBABLE WINNERS
For
CURRAGH
and
LEOPARDSTOWN.
See the current issue of
THE IRISH FIELD
On Sale at all Newsagents
Price 2d.

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(Home Park).
ch) v. R. Stalker
v. R. W. Peattie
Heath) v. A. J.
and Ancient) v.
all (Tantallon).
Douglas Grant
a) v. J. Morley
v. N. W. Dunn
Ancient) v. A.
Hill) v. Captain
Bowring) v. Hamilton
v. A. M. Tennant
umberland) v. I.
E. L. Watts
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A. M. Simpson
hall) v. A. M.
v. H. D. Gillies
) v. H. Shaw
John Beck (Sun-
ale) v. A. R.

DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

STOPPED A TRAIN.

CHARGES AGAINST TWO PASSENGERS.

(BEFORE MR. COLLINS.)

Peter Lepper (25), labourer, Wolfe Tone avenue, Kingstown, and Bernard Kesveney (34), chauffeur, Desmond avenue, Kingstown, were remanded until Thursday on a charge of having, while travelling as passengers on the 10.50 p.m. train from Bray, pulled the communication cord, causing the train to stop between Killiney and Dalkey to the alarm of passengers. They were also charged with refusing to give their names and addresses to the police.

MOTORIST CHARGED WITH CHILD'S DEATH.

Charged with causing the death of a two-year-old child, Patrick Kavanagh, by carelessness and negligence in the management of a motor lorry, in Queen's street, on Sunday between 6 and 7 p.m., William Smith, aged 23 years, of 3 Block, Iveagh Buildings, was remanded until Thursday next.

TRAVELLED WITHOUT TICKETS.

(BEFORE MR. LITTLE.)

A fine of £1 and £1 costs was imposed on John May, labourer, Church lane, off O'Connell street, for having travelled on the railway between Dundrum and Bray, on the 5th inst., without having paid his fare. The defendant had his wife, child, and a friend with him, and when asked for the tickets at Bray he said that he could not find them.

IMPURE MILK CASE.

Michael Hosey, Bullock Park, Carlow, was fined sums of £1 and £5 for having consigned milk to Dublin which was found to be deficient in fats by 13.3 per cent. and 20 per cent. A third summons in respect of a deficiency of 8.3 per cent. of fats was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
Founded 1821.

The Committee of Management of the National Children's Hospital held their monthly meeting in the Board Room of the Hospital on Thursday, the 13th inst. Mr. S. Edgeworth, Esq., D.L., presiding. Also present:—Major Arthur Wheweli, Percy N. Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., T. J. Dowse, Esq., M.D., and William Ireland, Esq.

The usual business was transacted and cheques drawn for the April accounts.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund for their generous grant, and also to the staff of Messrs. Wood & Alley and their friends for organising two dances and raffle, half the proceeds of which have been kindly devoted to this charity.

The Committee acknowledge, with many thanks, the following contributions received during April, 1926:—

John S. and the late Mrs. Crawford, £6.
Arnott Bequest Fund, £4.
Miss L. Hornidge, £2 2/-.
Major Garnet Crawford, £2. Douglas M. Crawford, Esq., £2.
Fine Art Insurance Co., £1 5/-.
Harold's Cross Laundry, £1 1/-. Mrs. Walsh, £1 1/-.
F. F. Montray, Esq., £1.
Miss Nugent, 5/-.
The Matron returns hearty thanks for the following:—
Easter Eggs—Messrs. Williams and Woods, per Lieut-nant-Colonel Wright.
Cakes and Sweets—Christian Endeavour, Methodist Church, Abbey street.
Eggs—Mrs. Heveneal, Miss L. Hornidge. A lot of flowers and vegetables—Mrs. Smith. A lot of little children. Harold's Cross; Miss Read (weekly). Mrs. Sennett, Mrs. O'Connor.
Toys—Miss More, Mr. Cooper, Messrs. Robert and Co.
Books and Papers—C. Pratt Whelan, Esq. Anonymous, Mrs. Shea.

LIMERICK DOCK EXTENSION.

At a meeting of Limerick Harbour Board, the Secretary stated that the Government had the Harbour Bill for the dock extension had been submitted to Mr. Ryan, one of the Commissioners, and himself. They were of a satisfactory character. The Mayor expressed the hope that there would be no further delay, and the Secretary said that there would not.

CRICKET.

SLOW SCORING AT LORD'S.

HAIG BOWLS WELL.

GOOD RECOVERY BY SUSSEX.

Bad light permitted only ten minutes' cricket between a quarter to four and a quarter past five at Lord's, and the weather was dull all day. Another large company assembled, while in the afternoon the Prince of Wales watched what play took place under the unfavourable conditions. As the outcome of a keen struggle the Australians gained considerable advantage, leaving off 65 ahead with one wicket to fall. At one time they promised to obtain a big mastery over the Marylebone Club's bowling, which lacked variety, and, though steady during a long period, never looked deadly on a pitch that had become quite favourable to the batsmen. The outfield, though still rather soft, also enabled the ball to travel much faster than on Saturday, and the weather alone proved prejudicial to the Australians. Strangely enough, the game turned against the batsmen just as on Saturday. The fourth wicket added 82 in fifty-five minutes, and then, Astill having bowled Collins with a break-back, there came a tense fight, interrupted in most annoying fashion by delays, and eventually going against the bowlers. Had Hendren, at deep square-leg, caught Collins for 13, the fourth wicket would have fallen at 76. This incident balanced a dropped catch early in the big stand for the M.C.C., so that fortune smiled equally on both sides.

Mailey and Oldfield, sent in for two overs on Saturday evening, batted capitally in scoring 42 together; but the famous batsmen who followed fared indifferently, apart from Macartney, who, going in third wicket down at 64, played in his best style to score 61 out of 90 in seventy minutes. He pulled, drove and cut well, hitting five 4's and four 3's. When he left, sixth out at 154, Taylor and Ponsford stayed together fifty minutes, adding 33, and at length, when it was possible to settle down to the game again, Ryder and Ponsford put on 38 in a similar period, while Gregory forced the game successfully for twenty-five minutes, getting 36 out of 39. Ponsford (not out 46) batted steadily in good style for two hours and ten minutes. Altogether the Australians have been at the wickets four and a half hours for 264 runs.

Haig bowled splendidly, sending down 22 overs for 45 runs and 5 wickets before the adjournment owing to bad light. He made the ball swerve and troubled all the batsmen.

SURREY'S EASY WIN.

Essex played lively and attractive cricket at Leyton yesterday, but their efforts, though very creditable were not strong enough to prevent Surrey from gaining an easy victory by an innings and 40 runs. When Surrey declared at Saturday's total the home county's task of getting 375 to avoid the follow-on was very heavy, and in spite of a brilliant innings by F. W. H. Nicholas, they failed by 84 runs in their endeavour. A maiden hundred in first-class cricket, Nicholas gave a sparkling display of clean and powerful driving. He took every risk, and by free, aggressive hitting made his 140 in two hours and a half, obtaining a couple of 6's and a dozen 4's. A further 52 runs out of a partnership of 85 in forty-five minutes with O'Connor came from Nicholas when Essex went in a second time, 237 behind, to bring his aggregate for the match to 192.

On an easy pitch Essex naturally had every opportunity of building up a large total against moderate bowling that was lacking in pace, and in the first innings O'Connor, Nichols and Hipkin showed enterprising methods in useful partnerships with Nicholas, but at the second attempt the home county discounted at once whatever chance they had of putting up a prolonged fight by losing Freeman and Cutmore for only two runs. O'Connor hit a couple of 6's during another fine display, and Nicholas again drove Pender over the ring, but the Surrey captain, by skilful bowling, brought about a collapse of the last five wickets, which fell for 47 runs.

Kent left off in a strong position against Gloucestershire at Gravesend yesterday; for when the game was given up they, with a full innings to play, required only 91 runs to win. A long stand between Ashdown and Seymour formed the feature of the cricket before lunch and late in the afternoon. Hubble did splendid work behind the wicket, and Gloucestershire collapsed. Coming together on Saturday, Ashdown and Seymour settled down to such good cricket that in the course of eighty minutes' bright batting they increased their partnership score to 108 for the fourth wicket. Seymour obtained 60 of these runs in faultless style by well-timed drives and clever placing on leg side, and altogether hit nine 4's. Ashdown in contrast obtained most of his runs on the off side of the wicket. Ninth to leave, he made no semblance of mistake during a stay of two hours and three-quarters, and got the ball to the boundary fourteen times. The Kent batting broke down after lunch, four wickets falling in half an hour for 37.

Facing a deficit of 116 Gloucestershire were all out by 6.30 for 206. Smith again played resolute cricket and received such valuable help from Bloodworth that the pair in an hour put on 79 for the second wicket. Smith stood the bowling for two hours and thirty-five minutes, in which time he hit only three 4's. A collapse followed, four wickets falling for 15, Hubble in the course of the innings stumping four batsmen, and making a fine catch to get rid of Smith.

On a drying pitch that gave Lancashire's bowlers every possible assistance Derbyshire were severely trounced at Old Trafford yesterday, the home county gaining their first victory of the season by an innings and 214 runs. The Derbyshire batsmen had what was virtually an impossible wicket from the batsmen's point of view. Increasing their first day's total of 318 for six wickets by 55, Lancashire left the visitors 204 to get to avert a follow-on. This proved to be a task utterly beyond them, and in a comparatively short space of time no fewer than twenty wickets fell for an aggregate of 130 runs. Of Lancashire's deadly bowlers Parkin claimed eight wickets at a cost of less than six runs apiece. Even so he had not such good figures as R. Tyldesley, whose six victims were captured at a cost of a fraction over four runs apiece.

Considerable progress was made at Edgbaston, where Warwickshire gained a first innings' lead of 114 on a wicket which did not give the bowlers much assistance. Notts batted very moderately, being dismissed in an hour and twenty minutes for their smallest total since the war. The most successful bowler was Norman Partridge, who, besides keeping a good length, varied his pace with excellent results. Going on for a second spell, with the total of 55 for six, he got three of the remaining wickets in five overs for three runs. Warwickshire had five minutes' batting before lunch, and lost Smith for 5, but afterwards, although the light was bad, Parsons scored very quickly. He lost Bates at 30, but found a useful partner in Quaife, the pair adding 70 in an hour before Persons was caught at mid-on. In a stay of an hour and a half he drove with vigour, his best hits being a 6 on-drive off Flint, eight 4's and four 3's. Santall, who hit nine 4's, stayed for seventy-five minutes, but the rest of the side offered little resistance to the bowling of Richmond, whose analysis was 7 for 59. Going in again for sixty-five minutes, Notts batted badly, and lost five wickets for 30.

FIVE FOR NINE.

Yorkshire defeated Leicestershire at Leeds yesterday by an innings and 25 runs. The champions began the day in a strong position, leading by 55 with only two wickets down. Sutcliffe added only five to his Saturday's score before being caught in the slips from a quickly rising ball. For his 60 he was batting three hours. He gave one chance and hit seven 4's. Leyland and Rhodes did good service by a fifth wicket partnership, which added 53 in forty-five minutes. Leyland batted with skill and confidence to score 50. He hit six boundaries and gave no chance during a stay of two hours and ten minutes. Later Waddington hit with power and freedom, making three boundaries in one over from Shipman. In his 40 not out were eight 4's. Yorkshire declared their first innings during the lunch interval with eight wickets down for 295. Leicestershire, wanting 213 to avoid an innings defeat, began steadily and did fairly well for a time, Berry and Fowke scoring 46 for the second wicket, but when Macaulay went on bowling a second time at 75 he carried all before him, and after tea took five wickets for only nine runs. In the full match he had eleven wickets for 37. Rhodes also bowled well in Leicestershire's second innings, and although Smith hit a 6 from him he had four wickets for 42. Seven thousand people saw the finish.

Sussex made a splendid recovery at Hove yesterday, and when stumps were drawn at ten minutes past six, owing to bad light, they required 151 to win, with eight wickets still to fall. The four outstanding Sussex wickets yielded 31 runs, and an innings which lasted two and a half hours closed for 106. Bowley alone was seen to advantage, and in contributing exactly half of the home total he played stylish cricket. His timing on the leg side was somewhat uncertain, but otherwise little fault could be found in an innings which occupied two hours and ten minutes and included four 4's and four 3's. Leading by 125, Somerset made no effort to force the pace, and, as a result of sedate methods, put together 145 in two hours and forty minutes. Case and Ingle defended well, but few of the Somerset batsmen were at all happy when facing Tate, who secured six wickets for 35. Requiring 260 to win, Bowley and Parks gave Sussex an excellent start, scoring 38 in half an hour, and, following Parks' dismissal, Bowley and Wensley put together 84 for the second wicket. Wensley's hard hit 44 was made in fifty minutes, and included one 6 and six 4's. Bowley, who completed a faultless 80 after a stay of an hour, was undefeated at the close.

Completely outplaying Northamptonshire, Hampshire won their match at Northampton by an innings and 79 runs. Hampshire's batting was uneven, but, having established a lead when their first wicket fell, they built up an advantage of 154, and Northamptonshire, going in again at twenty minutes past three, batted so weakly that the match was over at twenty minutes to five.

M.C.C. V. AUSTRALIANS.

At Lord's. Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings.

J. C. W. MacBryan c Woodfull b Gregory	6	M. Falcon not out	14
G. T. Stevens c and b Hendren	77	N. Hair c Gregory b Collins	1
Hendren b Richardson	33	H. Bardesen c Richardson b Collins	0
A. W. Carr c and b Richardson	8	W. G. Prasdlin c Oldfield b Richardson	0
A. P. F. Chapman c Ryder b Collins	51	Extras	6
M. K. Foster l.b.w. b Richardson	11	Total	196

Bowling—First Innings—Gregory, 0 for 44; Richardson, 6 for 82; Collins, 3 for 38.

AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

A. Mailey c Franklin b Hale	0	W. H. Ponsford not out	46
W. Oldfield c Carr b Hale	21	J. Ryder b Hale	36
W. Bardsley b Hendren	11	J. M. Gregory c Hendren b Astill	26
H. L. Collins b Astill	33	A. J. Richardson not out	0
C. G. Macartney st Franklin b Hale	61	Extras	13
W. M. Woodfull c Haig b Hendren	0	Total (9 wkts.)	264
J. M. Taylor c Falcon	9		

ESSEX V. SURREY.

At Leyton. Surrey won by an innings and 40 runs. Score:—

SURREY—First Innings.

Hobbs c Turner b Hipkin	69	P. G. H. Fender b O'Connor	104
Sandham c Spinks b Nicholas	67	Peach b Nichols	23
Hayward c and b Jacocks	67	Strudwick not out	28
A. Jacocks c and b O'Connor	31	Geary c Hipkin b O'Connor	2
Shepherd b Palmer	93	Extras	14
D. R. Jardine c Hipkin b Nicholas	40	Total (9 wkts.)	534

Innings declared.

Bowling.—First Innings—Nichols, 3 for 110; Spinks, 2 for 99; Hipkin, 0 for 60; Palmer, 1 for 90; O'Connor, 3 for 111.

ESSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Freeman b Peach	5	b Geary	1
Cutmore l.b.w. b Fender	91	c Geary b Peach	0
O'Connor l.b.w. b Fender	31	l.b.w. b Fenley	60
Fenley c Nicholas b Strudwick	8	c Sandham b Fender	52
P. Perrin b Fenley	10	not out	37
Daniell b Fenley	11	c Jardine b Fender	17
Nichols c Strudwick b Fender	13	b Fender	5
Hipkin b Fender	30	c Geary b Fender	14
N. H. Sharp b Fender	0	b Fender	1
Hill c Peach b Strudwick	8	c Shepherd b Fender	0
Spinks not out	0	b Fender	8
Extras	29	Extras	10
Total	237	Total	197

Bowling—First Innings—Geary, 0 for 45; Peach, 3 for 51; Fender, 3 for 48; Fenley, 4 for 94; Shepherd, 0 for 26. Second Innings—Peach, 1 for 54; Geary, 1 for 24; Fenley, 1 for 54; Fender, 7 for 76; Shepherd, 0 for 9.

KENT V. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Gravesend. Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dipper b Freeman	25	st Hubble b Freeman	24
Smith c Freeman b Ashdown	86	st Hubble b Hardinge	61
Bloodworth st Hubble b Freeman	12	st Hubble b Hardinge	61
Pace b Freeman	4	l.b.w. b Freeman	7
E. G. Morrison st Hubble b Freeman	14	run out	33
Patchett c Hubble b Hardinge	25	l.b.w. b Hardinge	16
Mills c Woolley b Ashdown	2	not out	3
G. A. Wedel c Freeman b Ashdown	0	st Hubble b Woolley	0
Brassington not out	2	st Hubble b Woolley	0
Goddard run out	9	c Cornwallis b Freeman	1
Lt.-Col. D. C. Robinson absent	—	—	—
Extras	23	Extras	5
Total	204	Total	206

Bowling—First Innings—Wright, 0 for 34; Collins, 0 for 23; Freeman, 4 for 75; Woolley, 0 for 20; Ashdown, 3 for 34; Hardinge, 3 for 43. Second Innings—Wright, 0 for 34; Collins, 0 for 27; Freeman, 3 for 60; Woolley, 3 for 38; Ashdown, 0 for 23; Hardinge, 3 for 36.

KENT—First Innings.

Hardinge c Mills b Parker	10	Hilder hit wkt b Parker	3
J. A. Bced b Parker	24	Wright b Goddard	12
Woolley b Morrison	59	Freeman not out	14
Ashdown c Goddard b Morrison	83	Cornwallis c Wedel b Goddard	3
Seymour c Morrison b Mills	60	Extras	17
Hubble b Parker	31	Total	320
Collins l.b.w. b Goddard	1		
Bowling.—First Innings—Goddard, 4 for 80; Parker, 6 for 78; Wedel, 0 for 12; Hilder, 0 for 1; Ressant, 0 for 15; Morrison, 1 for 54; Bloodworth, 0 for 12.			

LANCASHIRE V. DERBYSHIRE.

At Old Trafford, Lancashire won by an innings and 214 runs. Score:—

LANCASHIRE—First Innings.

Makepeace c Shardlow b Lee	43	Macdonald c Morton b Lee	35
Halliday c Shardlow b Lee	110	Mycroft c Morton b R. Tyldesley	18
E. Tyldesley c Storer b Worthington	13	R. Tyldesley b Shardlow	7
Watson c Jackson b Worthington	1	Parkin c and b Morton	7
Duckworth b Storer	24	Hallows not out	0
Hibbert b Shardlow	34	Extras	24
		Total	355

Bowling—First Innings—Morton, 2 for 68; Townsend, 0 for 30; Storer, 1 for 56; Worthington, 2 for 90; Jackson, 0 for 87; Lee, 2 for 34; Shardlow, 3 for 35.

DERBYSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lee b Parkin	0	c Hallows b Sibbles	12
Bowden l.b.w. b R. Tyldesley	1	c Duckworth b Sibbles	9
Townsend b Parkin	4	c Green b Iddon	0
G. R. Jackson c and b R. Tyldesley	10	st Duckworth b R. Tyldesley	10
Hutchinson b Sibbles	0	b Parkin	9
Storer b R. Tyldesley	10	b Parkin	3
Morton c and b Parkin	2	b R. Tyldesley	0
Worthington l.b.w. b Parkin	0	b R. Tyldesley	0
Elliott not out	6	b Parkin	0
Cresswell run out	4	b Parkin	13
Shardlow c Watson b R. Tyldesley	0	not out	7
Extras	9	Extras	1
Total	59	Total	80

Bowling—First Innings—Parkin, 4 for 25; Macdonald, 0 for 15; Sibbles, 2 for 7; R. Tyldesley, 3 for 5. Second Innings—Macdonald, 0 for 7; Sibbles, 2 for 17; Iddon, 1 for 15; R. Tyldesley, 3 for 22; Parkin, 4 for 30.

YORKSHIRE V. LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Leeds. Yorkshire won by an innings and 25 runs. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Shipman l.b.w. b Macaulay	4	c Holmes b Waddington	6
Berry st Dolphin b Macaulay	13	l.b.w. b Macaulay	40
Major G. H. Weyks b Kilner	7	st Dolphin b Rhodes	24
Armstrong b Macaulay	25	c Robinson b Macaulay	4
Lord b Macaulay	4	c Oldcorn b Rhodes	4
Geary c Kilner b Rhodes	16	l.b.w. b Macaulay	8
J. C. Bradshaw b Macaulay	0	b Macaulay	1
Smith c Robinson b Macaulay	4	c Robinson b Rhodes	14
Sidwell c Holmes b Rhodes	4	b Macaulay	0
Bate c Sutcliffe b Macaulay	0	c Robinson b Rhodes	0
Skelding not out	4	not out	0
Extras	4	Extras	20
Total	82	Total	118

Bowling—First Innings—Robinson, 0 for 4; Macaulay, 6 for 22; Kilner, 1 for 11; Rhodes, 3 for 32; Waddington, 0 for 11. Second Innings—Macaulay, 5 for 15; Waddington, 1 for 25; Kilner, 0 for 18; Rhodes, 4 for 42.

YORKSHIRE—First Innings.

Holmes c Geary b Bate	32	Robinson b Shipman	12
Oldcorn l.b.w. b Bate	37	Macaulay c Armstrong b Shipman	0
Sutcliffe c Armstrong b Skelding	60	Waddington not out	40
Leyland c Fowke b Shipman	50	Major A. W. Lupton not out	14
Kilner c Sidwell b Armstrong	6	Extras	24
Rhodes b Geary	0	Total (8 wkts.)	264

Innings declared.

Bowling—First Innings—Skelding, 1 for 71; Geary, 3 for 53; Bate, 2 for 37; Shipman, 3 for 43; Smith, 0 for 40; Lord, 0 for 19; Armstrong, 1 for 17.

LEINSTER v. ULSTER.

The Leinster Selection Committee will meet on Friday next, at 7.30 p.m., in Miller Hall, to select the Leinster XI. to play Ulster in Dublin next week.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Queen's University v. Dublin University (second day). Belfast.

WARWICKSHIRE V. NOTTS.

At Birmingham. Score:—

NOTTS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
G. Gunn c Wyatt b Partridge	2	b Santall	11
Whysall b Partridge	8	c Santall b Wyatt	6
Walker c Partridge b Wyatt	0	b Cooke	3
Payton c Santall b Partridge	26	c Perrem b Santall	2
Lilley b Wyatt	7		
Flint b Santall	7		
F. B. Turner c Partridge b Santall	18		
A. J. Hopes c Quaife b Partridge	3	l.b.w. b Partridge	0
Jepson b Partridge	0	not out	0
Barratt b Partridge	0		
Richmond not out	1		
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	77	Total (3 wkts.)	30

Bowling—First Innings—Partridge, 5 for 14; Cooke, 0 for 16; Perrem, 0 for 20; Wyatt, 4 for 19; Santall, 4 for 17.

WARWICKSHIRE—First Innings.

Parsons c Flint b Richmond	71	B. K. S. Wyatt l.b.w. b Richmond	6
Smith b Larwood	4	N. E. Partridge c Wyatt b Richmond	0
Bates c Gunn b Richmond	10	Cooke c Gunn b Richmond	5
W. G. Quaife l.b.w. b Staples	23	Richmond not out	4
Santall b Larwood	56	Perrem not out	1
Kilner st Lilley b Richmond	3	Extras	11
Cresp b Richmond	0	Total	201

Bowling—First Innings—Barratt, 0 for 26; Larwood, 3 for 45; Richmond, 7 for 59; Staples, 1 for 43; Flint, 0 for 17.

SUSSEX V. SOMERSET.

At Hove. Score:—

SOMERSET.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Young b Bowley	30	c Cornford b Tate	12
C. C. Case c Cornford b Bowley	0	c Wensley b A. E. Gilligan	23
G. T. Stevens b A. E. Gilligan	6		
M. B. Lyon l.b.w. b Bowley	32	c Tate b Wensley	18
R. A. Ingle c Wensley b Bowley	43	b Tate	22
E. T. Lenaring l.b.w. b Gilligan	0	c Cornford b A. E. Gilligan	0
C. Marsh b Gilligan	11	c Bowley b Tate	17
G. F. Earle b Bowley	13	b Wensley	8
V. White b A. E. Gilligan	13	b Tate	18
C. Case b Bowley	63	b Tate	1
J. J. Briggs b A. E. Gilligan	15	not out	10
Will c Williams b Bowley	2	b Tate	17
Extras	8		
Total	253	Total	143

Bowling—First Innings—A. E. R. Gilligan, 3 for 54; Tate, 0 for 45; Gibson, 0 for 50; Wensley, 0 for 8; Bowley, 7 for 57. Second Innings—A. E. R. Gilligan, 2 for 22; Gibson, 0 for 20; Tate, 6 for 35; Wensley, 2 for 57; Bowley, 0 for 8; A. H. H. Gilligan, 0 for 3.

SUSSEX.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Bowley c Barlow b Bridges	54	not out	68
Parks l.b.w. b Bridges	14	l.b.w. b Wensley	44
Wensley b White	35	c and b White	44
Cook l.b.w. b White	9	not out	9
Williams l.b.w. b Earle	1		
A. E. Gilligan b Bridges	0		
Gibson b Bridges	3		
A. C. Watson c Hill b Bridges	15		
C. H. Gibson b White	5		
Cornford not out	2		
Extras	5	Extras	15
Total	108	Total (2 wkts.)	135

Bowling—First Innings—Bridges, 6 for 44; White, 4 for 38; Earle, 0 for 12; Young, 0 for 5.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE V. HAMPSHIRE.

At Northampton. Hampshire won by an innings and 79 runs. Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Woolley c Livsey b Boyes	6	b Boyes	8
A. R. Gilligan b Boyes	8	l.b.w. b Boyes	14
H. Bridges c Livsey b Boyes	0	b Newman	0
V. H. Jupp st Livsey b Boyes	17	b Newman	9
F. X. Timms c Brown b Boyes	5	b Newman	0
Bellamy c Newman b Boyes	8	c Brown b Newman	5
Walden not out	5	c Bruton b Newman	5
J. Fitzroy b Boyes	1	not out	26
Thomas b Boyes	0	c and b Newman	4
Martin b Newman	0	b Newman	2
Clark b Newman	0	b Newman	2
Extra	1	Extras	8
Total	50	Total	75

Bowling—First Innings—Brown, 1 for 31; Boyes, 6 for 17; Newman, 3 for 1. Second Innings—Brown, 0 for 17; Boyes, 1 for 30; Newman, 6 for 30.

HAMPSHIRE—First Innings.

Newman b Thomas	47	E. Green b Jupp	1
Brown b Clark	41	Harfield l.b.w. b Jupp	2
C. P. Bruton b Jupp	66	Hayward c Timms b Jupp	0
Mead b Jupp	33	Livsey b Jupp	0
Bowell c Murdin b Thomas	8	Boyes not out	7
Newman c Woolley b Thomas	8	Extras	3
W. K. Pearce run out	0		
Livsey b Thomas	36	Total	304

Bowling—First Innings—Clark, 1 for 62; Jupp, 5 for 72; Thomas, 3 for 52; Jupp, 5 for 79; Murdin, 0 for 10.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY V. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

The annual cricket match between Dublin University and Queen's University was commenced yesterday at Belfast in cold but dry weather on a good wicket. Of the previous matches Queen's have won two and Trinity two, the remaining one of the series being drawn. Queen's batted first, and, after a bad start, T. L. Stockdale (27) and G. F. Maguirran (35) early putting them in a good position. Some of the intermediate batsmen did not do so well, but F. Clarke (13) and J. Boyd helped to add to the total, the innings closing for 147. Although losing C. M. Deverell for a couple, Trinity had an excellent start through P. Dixon's 33. With the exception of A. Kelly (12) and T. Dixon (17), however, none of the other batsmen were able to effect much against the bowling, and the Dublin first innings was finished at 101. Score:—

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY—First Innings.

F. G. Ritchie b G. Kelly	0	J. M. Gray c Forsythe b W. Kelly	1
T. L. Stockdale b A. Kelly	27	P. E. Clarke c and b Macdonald	13
J. Kelly c Macdonald b Dixon	6	J. Boyd b Law b G. Kelly	17
G. F. Magurran c Deverell b Jefferis	35	N. C. Calwin b G. Kelly	3
J. M. Leeve l.b.w. b Ellison	33	J. C. Bartley not out	0
G. Ellison b Jefferis	6	Extras	18
Dixon b Jefferis	6	Total	147

Bowling—G. Kelly, 5 for 44; T. Dixon, 2 for 40; Jefferis, 3 for 7; A. W. Kelly, 2 for 12; Beckett, 0 for 11.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—First Innings.

C. W. Deverell l.b.w. b Macdonald	2	A. Jefferis c Boyd b Ritchie	1
P. Macdonald c and b Ritchie	2	H. Forsythe not out	0
G. W. Veagh b Clarke	2	Clarke b Macdonald	4
A. W. Kelly b Clarke	12	P. J. Kiely not out	4
T. Dixon c Gray b Ritchie	17	G. Ellison b Leeve	0
G. N. Kelly b Macdonald	4	P. Macdonald	4
S. Beckett c and b Macdonald	4	Extras	17
Total	101		

Bowling—Macdonald, 5 for 30; Clarke, 3 for 36; Ritchie, 2 for 27; Gray, 0 for 10; Macgurran, 0 for 8; Bartley, 0 for 6.

"IRISH TIMES" V. ST. JAMES'S.

Played at Lansdowne road on Saturday, and resulted in a win for "Irish Times" by 19 runs. Score:—

"IRISH TIMES"

H. Forsyth c Millington b J. Torrens	18	P. Gray b W. Torrens	13
B. Green b Millington	1	T. Spence b Millington	19
J. Whelan l.b.w. b J. Torrens	25	W. Scott not out	0
R. Redmond c W. Torrens b J. Torrens	0	R. M. Smyllie b Millington	0
F. Price b J. Torrens	11	E. Elliott b W. Torrens	5
J. Moore c Torrens	0	Extras	10
Total	109	Total	107

Bowling—Millington, 2 for 25; W. Torrens, 3 for 24; J. Torrens, 4 for 16; C. Heine, 0 for 13; Williamson, 0 for 8.

ST. JAMES'S.

A. Alexander c Elliott b Price	35	F. Williamson l.b.w. b Gray	2
T. Pilkington c and b Spence	9	H. Gill b Whelan	10
F. Heine c Redmond b Spence	10	A. Dawson not out	1
T. Millington c Whelan b Gray	37	A. Pankhurst b Whelan	0
J. Torrens b Gray	0	B. Rudl b Gray	0
W. Torrens b Gray	0	Extras	6
Bowling—Whelan, 2 for 27; Spence, 2 for 29; Price, 1 for 20; Gray, 3 for 5.		Total	88

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE S.C.T. v. ST. COLUMBA'S S.C.T.

Played at Rathfarnham on Saturday and resulted in a draw. St. Andrew's batted first and made 105, the chief scorers being T. Mitchell (41), Wallace (21) and Sheppard (16). St. Columba's had made 46 for the loss of five wickets when stumps were drawn, their chief scorer being Irvin. For St. Andrew's, Barker and Flett bowled well, and Stubbs and Jackson bowled best for St. Columba's.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—The following will represent Dublin University on tour in Belfast:—R. B. Beckett, C. M. Deverell, T. H. Dixon, P. Dixon, A. S. Jefferis, G. N. Kelly, A. W. Kelly, J.

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IN THE MATTER OF PETITION FOR ARRANGEMENT.

WM. MONTGOMERY and SON are instructed by A. G. Hollinshead, Esq., Official Assignee, pursuant to Order of the Court, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, 17 FLEET STREET, DUBLIN, on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 19th MAY, at 12 o'clock noon, the entire Stock-in-Trade and Effects, comprising—Ten Ford Van, various Scales and Weights, Office Furniture and Sale, etc.; Kiwi and Nugget Boot Polish, Soaps, Candles, Starch, Spices, Mustard, Pepper, Salt; Vinegar, Jars of Pickles, H.P. and other Sauces, Tins of Biscuits and Cocoa, Camphorated Oil, Turpentine, Vaseline, Glycerine and Castor Oil, Glenlee Snuff, Cream of Tartar, Custard Powders, Tin Knives Food, Emery Cloth; large quantity Paper Bags, Stationery, Typewriter and Counter Cash Till.

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Carinthia	Fri., June 18	Franconia	Sun., July 18

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S.s. President Roosevelt ..... May 26th.

UNITED STATES LINES

54 COLLEGE STREET, DUBLIN.
COBH (Queenstown), or Nearest Agent.

FOR SENDING ABROAD TO FRIENDS the best Irish Paper is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Twopence.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE, THURSDAY NEXT, AT 12 O'C. 78 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.

A superior House of very substantial construction, and on which a very considerable expenditure has been made. This House is now vacant, and is ready for immediate occupation. It contains drawingroom, diningroom and breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, large kitchen, 3 pantries, bath, with hot and cold supply; large heated copper cylinder; 2 w.c.'s; large garden, garage to accommodate two cars; side entrance. The back and side of the house have been rompoved. The purchaser will get vacant possession. Lease 1,000 years from 1830, subject to a rent of £5. P.L.V. £40.

The House can be inspected at any time by arrangement with the AUCTIONEERS.

Solicitor, JOHN H. CALLAN, Solicitor, 3 Suffolk street.

A very fine Mahogany Cabinet Sideboard, with mirror back and cornice, supported by 4 carved pillars; Upright Piano, by Pigott; elaborately Carved Dark Oak Bookcase, do. Ornamental Mirror, do. Sideboard, with mirror back; Oak Dumb Waiter, Mahogany Oval and Dining Tables, with screw-expanding frame and 4 loose leaves; Mahogany Cylinder-front Writing Desk, Mahogany Secretaire Bookcase, Drawingroom Suite, comprising: Settee, 4 Occasional and 2 Tub Chairs; Inlaid Walnut Cabinet, with mirror back; Enclosed Mahogany China Cabinet, Carved Ebony Cabinet, with claw feet; Oak Secretaire, Inlaid Rosewood-framed Overmantel Mirror, Mahogany-framed do., Pair of Divan Chairs, Chesterfield, in repine; Set of 10 Dining and 4 Carver's Chair, in black oak; Sideboard, Breakfast Table, with screw-expanding frame; dio. light Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Hall Stand, Oak Hall Bench, Axminster Carpets, Brass Curbs, do. Log Box, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Electric Fittings, Pierced Gallery, Sheffield Tray, Inlaid Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Stained Wood do., All-brass and Inlaid Mahogany Beds, Springs and Hair Mattresses, Singer Sewing Machine, Gramophone, some Parlor Ware, Tables, China and Glass, Kitchen Dresser, Electric Vacuum Cleaner.

On View To-morrow (Wednesday), from 10 o'clock.

The House will be Sold at 12 o'clock. The Sale of the Furniture will commence immediately afterwards.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE, WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY. ON THE PREMISES, AT 1 O'CLOCK, 23 IONA ROAD, GLASNEVIN.

An up-to-date modern, non-basement Semi-detached House, containing 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath, 2 w.c.'s, tiled kitchen; garden, space for garage. Head rent £5. Lease 999 years from 1916.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq., Solicitor, 7 Dame street, Dublin.

A RESIDUE OF FURNITURE WILL BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF THE HOUSE.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

79 PEMBROKE ROAD, COUNTY DUBLIN. EXECUTRIX SALE. WITH POSSESSION.

ALL THE ESTATE AND INTEREST OF DECEASED IN THE ABOVE PREMISES. Held under Lease (with the adjoining House, No. 81) for 150 years from 29th September 1824, subject to the yearly rent of £34 8s. 0d. (adjusted to £37 12s. 8d.). The Premises will be Sold subject to £15 9s. 8d., a moiety of said rent, and indemnified against the other moiety thereof by the Premises No. 81 Pembroke road.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The House is of substantial construction, three storeys over basement, granite built to top of first storey, and completed in brick. Containing 2 reception rooms, 5 family bedrooms, neatly fitted kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, pantries, etc.; hot water and electric light throughout. There is a nice garden at rear; also coach or motor house (with room over) in enclosed yard, with entrance from lane at rear. Neat plot in front. The House occupies a commanding, open position, facing handsome new road, and is convenient to tram and rail services, churches of all denominations, and shopping centres.

House seen daily, 12 o'clock noon to 2 o'clock p.m., or by appointment.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEERS, or to Messrs. THOMAS GERRARD and CO., Solicitors for Vendors, 25 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION. ON THE PREMISES, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), THE 19TH DAY OF MAY, 1926, AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A.M., PROMPT

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF THE PREMISES AND IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER SAME SOLD OR NOT,

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS (AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED), WILL BE DISPOSED OF IN ORDER OF SALE.

Kitchen and Basement, Garden, Diningroom, Study, Breakfastroom, Drawingroom, Hall and Stair case, Bedrooms.

N.B.—If necessary, Sale will be Continued on following day (20th May).

Furniture and Effects on View, TUESDAY, 18th MAY, 12 o'clock noon to 4 o'clock p.m.

Cards to View 1/- (which will also admit to Sale) from Auctioneers or at door. Terms strictly Cash and 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

WALSH, BECKETT & CO., M.I.A.A., AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS, 16 PARNELL (RUTLAND) SQUARE, DUBLIN.

FOR SALE, CORNACASSA DEMESNE,

MANSION HOUSE, PLEASURE GROUNDS, GARDENS, YARDS, OFFICES, &c., WITHIN 1 MILE OF THE TOWN OF MONAGHAN, WILL BE

SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY, AT 11.30 O'CLOCK.

This fine old Park, beautifully timbered and laid out, contains 450 acres of prime grazing land, on which stands the Mansion House and Buildings, 4 Lodges, Steward's House and Gardener's House, all in first-class order and repair, is situated within a short distance of Monaghan, between the leading roads to Cavan and Ballinode, which are connected by an avenue through the Demesne.

If desired the Residence, Yards, &c., with land totalling 80 acres, can be Sold in one lot. Intending Purchasers can be shown over the place by giving the Auctioneers a day's notice.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to

MARTIN & McCOMB, Solicitors, Monaghan.

W. SWAN & SON, AUCTIONEERS, MONAGHAN.

The Trousseau House!

Two-piece costume in bois-de-rose taffetas.

Wedding gown in ivory satin, embroidered in silver.

Slyne & Co. Ltd
71 Grafton Street, Dublin

SEA TRIPS AND TOURS.

ISLE OF MAN STEAM PACKET CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE ISLE OF MAN.)

CANCELLATION OF SAILINGS.

THE COMPANY REGRET TO ANNOUNCE THAT OWING TO COAL RESTRICTIONS THE SAILINGS BETWEEN DUBLIN AND DOUGLAS FOR MAY HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

WM. M. CORKILL, General Manager and Secretary.

Douglas, Isle of Man.

CRUISES BY CANADIAN PACIFIC, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

AROUND THE WORLD.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Oil Burner).
Gross Tonnage, 25,000.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, NOV. 13, 1926.
66 Days Afloat, 35,000 MILES.
Inclusive Fares from £419.

MEDITERRANEAN
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Oil Burner).
Gross Tonnage, 19,400.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 20—1927.
77 Days, 14,036 Miles.
Inclusive Fares from £201.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 41-5 VICTORIA STREET, BELFAST, 62-65 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1, or Local Agents Everywhere.

SEA TRIPS AND TOURS.

SUNNY SPRING TOURS.

GENIAL CLIME. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
CANARY ISLANDS.
RETURN FARE £32 FIRST CLASS.
NELSON LINERS.
Highland Rover..May 20 Highland Laddie..June 3
93 Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3;
H. and W. NELSON, LTD.,
20 Water Street, LIVERPOOL; or to Local Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ELIZABETH WYNNE, late of 2 Raglan road, Dublin, Widow, by her Will, dated 4th February, 1918, bequeathed £10 to Mount Jerome Cemetery (if not already paid), for keeping in order in perpetuity the grave of her late husband and herself, and £40 for keeping in order in perpetuity the vault of her husband; £200 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Molesworth street, Dublin; £200 to the Church Missionary Society, Ireland; £200 to the Church Representative Body of Ireland, for the Sustentation Fund of St. Matthew's Church, Irishtown, Dublin; £200 to the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, and £200 to the General Fund of the Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, Molesworth street, Dublin. Appointed Warham Jemmett Shaw Hamilton, 20 Rostrevor road, Oxford; and Robert C. Hardy Shaw Hamilton, of Railway Hotel, Chandler's ford, Hants, Executors. Testatrix died 12th February, 1926, and Probate of her Will was granted to said Executors forth of the Principal Registry (Probate) of the High Court of Justice, Soorstat Eireann, on the 23rd March, 1926.

Dated 14th May, 1926.

WM. ROCHE and SONS, Solicitors, Dublin.

SAORSTAT EIREANN.
To the Next-of-Kin of

THOMAS BOLTON, late of Cong, in the County of Mayo.

Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice made in the Matter of the Estate of the above-named Thomas Bolton, and in a Cause Sidney F. Barron, Plaintiff, and the Attorney-General for Soorstat Eireann, Defendant, Record No. 1926, 700, the persons claiming to be next-of-kin of the said Thomas Bolton lifting at the date of his death, in the month of May, 1922, or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next-of-kin as have died since that time, are, by their solicitors, before the 1st day of July, 1926, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers No. 1 at the Four Courts, Dublin Castle, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Monday, the 5th day of July, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated the 20th day of May, 1926.

THOS. W. ELLERKER, Chief Clerk.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A. 38 & 39 8TH GT. GEORGE'S ST.

Dalkey—EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE POSITION, on high ground—the key to the views of the principal rooms command unrivalled views of Dublin Bay. House in excellent condition, newly decorated and ready for immediate occupation; detached, on a nice plot of ground, free of rent for ever. Accommodation—2 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, hot bath, 2 w.c.'s, copper, boiler; convenient space for garage. Orders to View from Dockrell Ltd.

Glenageary—SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCE on silver-tree road; exceptionally well-built, 3½ brick walls; stairs and principal rooms floored with pitch pine. Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, dressingroom, 2 maids' rooms, tiled kitchen, hot bath, 3 w.c.'s, storeroom and pantries; space for garage; large garden, with fruit trees and first-class tennis ground. Lease 150 years from 1881. Head rent, £7 6/6. Vacant possession to purchaser. Keys with Dockrell Ltd.

Ballsbridge—DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, near R.D.S. grounds; leaded hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, 2 bathrooms; electric light and heating; garage. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

Wellington Road—Desirable HOUSE FOR SALE, with possession, free of rent, only £1,200. Seen only on Orders to View from Dockrell Ltd., South Great George's street, Dublin.

CONTRACTS.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to, but not later than, 12 o'clock, noon, on 31st May, 1926, for Erecting the Proposed Extension and Improvements at Graine National School, NEAR Urlingford, Co. Kilkenny. It is to be dated SEPARATELY from the Tenders what value is to be placed on THOSE SERVICES IN THE HOUSEHOLDERS OF THE DISTRICT PROVIDE and CART TO the site of the building; (1)—the stone necessary for the whole work (not including cut stone); (2) the necessary sand and gravel; (3) necessary lime; and also WHAT RATE PER TON shall be allowed for cartage of timber, slates, or other material, from railway station, Thurles, G.S. Railways.

To be stated within what time from acceptance of the Tender the work shall be completed.

When a Tender has been accepted a formal contract is to be entered into between the Builder and Manager.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. O'FARRELL, P.P., Manager.

Urlingford, Co. Kilkenny.
10th May, 1926.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWRY.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR RESURFACING AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

The Urban District Council of Newry invite Tenders for the Resurfacing and Reconstruction of about 71,500 superficial yards of Roads and Streets within the Urban District of Newry, in Asphalte and Bituminous Macadam and 3,400 superficial yards in Reinforced Concrete Construction, in accordance with plans, drawings and specifications (with general conditions annexed) prepared by Mr. C. Binney, Town Surveyor.

Drawings may be inspected at the Office of the Town Surveyor, and copies of the specifications and tender forms obtained from him on any day during office hours on payment of £1 1/-, which will be refunded on receipt of a bona fide tender.

Security of an approved Guarantee Society or Insurance Company will be required for the full amount of the accepted tender for the due performance of the contract, including the period of maintenance.

No tender will be considered unless on the official form fully completed.

The Council shall have power to accept any tender or portion thereof provisionally, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, and to the approval, and to the consent of the Ministry of Finance, N.I., to advance the amount of the loan necessary to defray the cost of the proposed works.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday, 24th May, addressed to "The Chairman, Urban District Council, Town Hall, Newry," and endorsed "Tender for Road Improvement Work."

The Council shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1926.

WILLIAM M. CRONIN, Town Clerk.

Council Offices,
Town Hall, Newry.

THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of about 130 FATHOMS of 1¼" STUD LINK SHIPS' CABLE CHAIN, fully conforming to Lloyds' requirements for this size.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, East Wall, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed on the outside "Tender for Chain," should be delivered to the Secretary, Port and Docks Office, Westmoreland street, Dublin, on or before Tuesday, 15th June, 1926.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

E. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

Port and Docks Office, Dublin.
17th May, 1926.

THE DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply, delivery and ERECTION OF ONE 20-TON TRAVELLING CRANE, at a Warehouse in the Custom House Docks.

Drawing and specification can be had on application to the Engineer's Office, East Wall, Dublin, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Sealed Tenders, to be endorsed on outside "Tender for Crane," to be delivered to the Secretary, Port and Docks Board, Westmoreland street, Dublin, not later than Tuesday, 15th June, 1926.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

E. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

Port and Docks Office, Dublin,
17th May, 1926.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

PUBLIC LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.

The Commissioners of the County Borough of Dublin are prepared to receive Tenders for the Painting of Street Lamp Pillars, etc.

Specification, General Conditions and Form of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Lighting, Tara street, Dublin.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Painting of Street Lamps," and addressed to the Commissioners of the County Borough of Dublin, Fleet street, Dublin, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, 31st May, 1926.

JOHN J. MURPHY, Town Clerk.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).

CONTRACTS FOR GENERAL STORES.

The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES of the undermentioned STORES, for Six Months from 1st July, 1926.

Form.	No. of
Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, and Mats	1
Bolts and Nuts, Studs, Pins, Rivets, Washers, Nails, Screws (Iron and Brass), Split Pins, etc.	2
Copper Tubes, etc., Block Tin, Zinc Spelter, Patent Metal and Solder	3
Buckets, Oil Cans, Zinc, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Emery, etc.	4
Castings (Ordinary Iron), Firebars, Crucibles, Cylinders, and Buffer Stops	5
Cement, Plaster of Paris, Slates, Glazed Ware, Pipes, Fire Bricks, Tiles, etc.	6
Colours, etc. (ground in oil and dry), Paint Remover, Wall Paper, Varnishes, Enamel, Black Lacquer, and Steel Dressing Composition	7
Drysalteries, Carbide of Calcium for Acetylene Gas Lighting and Explosives	8
Electric Fittings, Lamps, Cable and Wire, etc.	9
Fittings (Brass) for Gas and Water, Gas Burners, Gunmetal Stocks Unions, Rain Water Pipes, etc.	10
Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Globes	11
Hammer, etc., Handles, Harrows, and Switches	12
Hinges (Wrought Iron and Brass), Locks and Keys, Hardware (Iron and Brass), Closet Basins and Seats, etc.	13
Indiarubber Goods, Asbestos, Jointing, etc.	14
Iron Sheets, Bars, Angles and Tees (Best Staffordshire), and Tin Plates	15
Lamps (Oil), Brass Carriage Fittings, Oiler Pads, and Signal Lamps	16
Lead (ground in oil and dry), Sheet, Pipe and Leather and Leather Goods, and Balata Belting	17
Oilskin Suits	18
Oils (Burning, Lubricating, etc.)	19
Steel Forgings, Mild Steel Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees and Channels	20
Rope, Twine, and Hemp Gaskin	21
Signalling Materials	22
Timber, Redwood, Deal, and St. John's Spruce Planks, Logs, Boards, Mouldings, Sheetings, etc.	23
Transfers for Carriages, etc.	24
Tools (Edge), Saws, Files, Tool Steel, Carriage Keys, Hammers, Shovels, Spades, etc.	25
Tubes and Fittings (Iron), Taps, Wire Work, Panel Pins, Staples, Point Rodding, Sealing Wires and Lead Seals	26
Tubes (Cold Drawn Weldless Steel) for Boilers	27
Upholstery for Carriages, Curled Hair, Blinds, Rugs, Linoleums, Tape, and Soft Goods	28
Waste (Cotton), Wicks, Sponge Cloths, etc.	29

Tenders must be for the supply of Goods in accordance with the samples which may be seen at the General Stores Depot, Dundalk, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on each week day, except Saturdays.

Tenders, made out on forms obtainable from the Secretary on payment of one shilling each (stamps not accepted), should be sent in under sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Stores," so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on 3rd June, 1926.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. B. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Amiens Street Station, Dublin.
17th May, 1926.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Goods of

HENRIETTA BUTLER, late of 19 Casimir road, Harold's Cross, in the County of Dublin, Widow, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the above Deceased, who died on the 1st March, 1926, are hereby required, on or before the 17th day of June next, to furnish particulars (in writing) of such claims to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors, to whom Probate of the Will of Deceased was on the 19th day of May, 1926, granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice, Soorstat Eireann.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 17th day of June, 1926, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims of which particulars shall have been furnished as above required.

Dated this 13th day of May, 1926.

LITTLE and CULLEN, Solicitors for Executors, 24 St. Andrew street, Dublin.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
Ready-for-Service or made to measure.
LOUNGE SUITS—7 guineas to 9½ guineas. GOLF SUITS—5½ guineas to 4 guineas
SPRING OVERCOATS—8 guineas to 3½ guineas.
The House for Men carries the biggest and best range of Men's Suits in Ireland; where a man prefers to have a suit made to his individual measures the price is the same as for Ready-for-Service
W. J. Kelly, 87 Grafton St., Dublin.
The Home of Summits Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas.
Write for illustrated booklet.

FORREST & SONS, Ltd.
LINEN HOUSE,
9 Wicklow Street.
A few of the many attractive Bargains now being offered in our Linen Section. Post Orders value 20/- post free.

ATTRACTIVE CURTAIN OFFER—Strong Ivory Net (as sketch), 3 yards long. Per Pair ... 6/11

TRELLIS MUSLIN, Buff shade only, 42", 46", 50" yard; 40", per yard ... 5½D.

BRISE BISE NETS, in large variety. Per yard, 3/11, 2/11, 2/6, 2/3, 1/11½, 1/9, 1/6, 1/4½, 1/3 ... 1/-

PILLOW CASES, Irish-made, will wash and wear well. Exceptional value. Each ... 1/11½

PILLOW CASES, Hemstitched, pure Irish Linen, fine quality. Special Offer ... 3/11½

PILLOW CASE, plain buttoned, pure Irish Linen. Wonderful value. Each ... 2/6½

PLAIN BUTTONED CASES, Union Linen. Each, 1/11½

PLAIN BUTTONED CASES, made from Horrockses fine quality sheeting. Each ... 1/4½

SHEETS—Special Purchase Manufacturer's Stock, at less than cost prices. Beautiful qualities for hard wear.

Size, 64 x 90". Per pair, 11/9
2 x 2½ yds. " 13/11
2 x 3 yds. " 15/9
2½ x 2½ yds. " 16/11

BOLSTER CASES, Irish-made. Manufacturer's stock of oddments, slightly stained or weaver's defects. Embroidered and hemstitched ends. Were 7/11 to 9/11. Double Bed size, 4/11½. Single Bed size... 3/11½

BOLSTER CASES, plain buttoned. Double Bed size, 1/11½; Single Bed size ... 1/9

DUCHESS SETS, Irish embroidered and hemstitched. Special offer. Were 4/11. Now... 2/11½

IRISH LINEN DIAPER TOWEL